The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1895. NO. 8

THE ELECTION

THE POOR HOUSE BADLY DEFEATED.

About 1700 Majority Against the Measure.—Result in the Boro.—A Few Surprises.

The election in the borough passed off very quietly on Tuesday, apparently so on the surface, and to a looker on, it seemed that there could be scarcely any inside work done. The result however showed differently. Out of over a hundred votes cast only six or seven tickets were voted straight. It was cut and scratch all the way through, and every one had a grievance. The full Democratic ticket was elected with two exceptions. The vote was as follows:

Judge of election.—Jerry Shreffler, R., 36; Fred. Kurtz, Jr., D., 64. Inspector.—Wm. J. Smith, R., 35; Frank Ross, D., 65. Assessor—A. P. Krape, R., 28; D. A. Boozer, D., 70. Overseer Poor—W. A. Jacobs, R., 37; W. A. Sando, D., 60.. School Directors—J. A. Reesman, R., 76; Aaron Thomas, R., 26; G. W. Hosterman, D., 26; John S. Dauberman, D., 71. Auditor—C. F. Deininger, R., 75; J. W. Wolf, D., 24. Council—R., G. S. Clements, 43; B. D. Brisbin, 46; W. O. Rearick, 41; Samuel Shoop, 40. D., R. D. Foreman, 55; W. F. Bradford, 54; H. G. Strohmeier, 52; Wm. Scholl, 55. High Constable—J. W. Meyer, R., 32; John Rider, D., 62. Treasurer, H. W. Kreamer, D., 72. For Poor House, 3; against Poor House, 84.

There were fifteen voters who did not touch the poor house question, through an oversight on their part, or the majority in the borough against it would have been greater. The result was a surprise to many.

Potter Township.

In Potter township there was a curious tri-cornered fight for some of the offices, and a citizens ticket was put in the field in addition to the Republican and Democratic.

The poor house was soundly trounced, there being 284 votes against, with 26 for it, giving a majority of 258 against. The officers elected were: N. P.—Judge of election—W. H. Lucas. Inspectors—Jas. S. Stahl, John D. Moore. Reg. Assessor—Jas. A. Keller.

S. P.—Judge of Election—David L. Kerr. Inspecrors—John W. Dashem, Geo. W. Smith. Reg. Assessor—W. W. Royer. Assessor, W. W. Royer. Overseer Poor—Jas. M. Moyer. School Directors—Michael F. Rossman, J. R. Bible. Supervisors—Wm. H. Lucas, John R. Lee. Auditor—W. A. Kerr. Township Clerk—David K. Keller. Justice of Peace—Wm. M. Grove.

Miles Township.

Assessor, D. W. Harter; overseer, J. A. Gramley; school directors, J. A. Meyer, J. W. Zeigler; supervisors, J. M. Royer, C. Zeigler; auditor, Sam'l Frank; townclerk, L. B. Frank; justice, H. Meyer.

Miles N. P.—Judge, A. M. Korman; inspectors, W. T. Hubler, C. J. Krous; reg. assessor, J. N. Moyer.

E. P.—Judge, J. C. Morris; inspectors, E. T. Weaver, H. W. Schad; reg. assessor, A. E. Strayer.

W. P.—Judge, B. F. Miller; inspectors, E. S. Shaffer, G. C. Rachau; reg. assessor, J. Dietrick.

The election on Tuesday, in Penn township, was well attended, 204 votes having been cast. The poor house question no doubt was the cause of bringing so many to the polls. The people voted almost unanimously against it, two votes only being cast for it. The following named persons were elected to fill the various offices:

Judge of Election—G. J. Moyer. Inspectors—Jacob Sanders, T. W. Hosterman. Asscssor, J. S. Meyer. Overseer of Poor—B. F. Frankenberger. School Directors—L. P. Corman, A. P. Zerby. Supervisors—J. H. Maize John Rote. Auditor—J. W. Kerstetter. Town Clerk—John Hoffa, Jr.

Millheim Borough.

Judge of Electeon—Frank Knarr. Inspectors—L. P. Auman, Sanford D. Miller. Assessor—A. P. Maize. Overseer of Poor—J. H. Auman. School Directors—G. S. Frank, Sam Weiser. Auditors—Geo. L. Springer, W. K. Alexander. 117 majority aginst poor house. Council—A. A. Frank, John H. Breon. High Constable—W. S. Maize.

A Nice Majority.

The boro did well on the poor house question by sending up a majority of 81 votes against the measure out of 87 cast. The majority would have been greater had not a number of voters overlooked the question after marking their row of x's down through the ballot. The three voting for it here are very, very lonely, and they have much to themselves.

In the township a nice little majority of 258 was sent across the mountain against the poor house; 26 votes for the poor house and 284 against is the way they treated that measure.

Poor House Defeated.

As was expected, the poor house question is defeated by at least 1700. The following is the vote on the poor house question by districts.

DISTRICTS	For	Against.
Bellefonte, N W	213	52
" S W	118	61
" W W	76	37
Centre Hall	3	84
Howard boro	43	46
Milesburg	50	27
Millheim	3	120
Unionville	42	18
South Philipsburg	37	3
Philipsburg 1st W	155	3
" 2nd W	216	5
" 3rd W	146	12
Benner N P	5	84
" S P	3	66
Boggs N P	12	44
" E P	48	22
" W P	121	37
Burnside	6	36
College E P	4	221
" W P	23	97
Curtin	7	66
Ferguson E P	2	201
" W P	6	77
Gregg N P	0	141
" E P	0	178
" W P	0	105
Haines E P	3	125
Haines W P	1	161
Halfmoon	16	79
Harris	7	179
Howard	92	27
Huston	74	41
Liberty	40	142
Marion	5	116
Miles E P	3	65
" M P	7	130
" W P	3	63
Patton	6	133
Penn	2	188
Potter N P	4	113
" S P	22	171
Rush N P	146	6
" S P	27	18
Snow Shoe E P	146	10
" W P	36	9
Spring N P	53	40
" S P	101	46
" W P	13	82
Taylor	32	19
Union	88	24
Walker	15	164
Worth	91	14

Pattison Defeated.

THE Philadelphia election, on Tuesday, resulted in the triumph of Warwick for mayor by 40,000 to 50,000 majority, about half what Hastings had. The result may be counted as a victory over the Quay-Cameron machine, and will strengthen the backbone of the anti-Quay faction in the Republican party in its efforts to defeat Cameron's re-election to the senate.

Deserves all Good Luck Possible.

When General James A. Beaver retired from the governorship of this state in 1890 he was almost impoverished financially, as he had involved himself for liabilities as a member of a company.

Now ex-Governor Beaver has paid off the last penny of the amounts he assumed and will, in a short time, if the investments which he carried through adversity turn out as prosperous as is now indicated, be worth probably $500,000. General Beaver was president and a prominent director of the Bellefonte iron and nail works, which until the introduction of machinery for making wire nails was a paying plant. It then became worthless and General Beaver gave up all the money he possessed to keep the concern from ruin, but a crash with $300,000 liabilities soon occurred. The ex-governor owns some large coal interests in Clearfield county.

He has also in Wells county, Colorado, possession of much agricultural lands, parts of which he has been able to sell at a good advantage. He now has control of a patent for making tinned plates cheaper, it is alleged, than anything discovered.

County Bridges to Become State Property.

Senator Woods, of Mifflin county, offered the following bill in the senate, which was passed at Harrisburg on Thursday: Authorizing the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to purchase, take and assume control of bridges now maintained, controlled and known as county bridges which are erected over and across the rivers and streams that have been declared public highways by the several acts of assembly, and to provide for the erection of any new bridges or those bridges which may be destroyed, and authorizing the Auditor General and State Treasurer to purchase from the several counties in this Commonwealth the said bridges, and making an appropriation for the same.

GOV. Hastings has vetoed the bill for an additional law judge for Washington county. If the governor bravely vetoes all bills for creating new offices and raising salaries he will displease many hungry Republicans but will get the thanks of the people in general.

THE state printing office at Harrisburg was destroyed by fire last week. The state and the world will go on all the same, for the REPORTER is on deck yet.

IT is amusing to see how persons will work and scratch to get a petty office—places not to be sought after nor to be refused.

—Lyon & Co. offer you the greatest bargains. See the great reductions made this week.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, guarantees ev ery article sold by him, and you get full returns every time.

FOSTER'S PREDICTION.

Winter Will Hang on and Some Severe Storms for Next Six Weeks.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 17th to 21st. A typographocal error last week made the storm wave due in the eastern states on the 24th; 21st is the correct date. The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 22d, cross the western mountains by close of 23d, the great central valleys from 24th to 26th and tne eastern states about the 28th.

This will be one of the most noted and severe storms of the year, and deserves speceial attention. Probably two entirely distinct disturbances will develop within this week of 22d to 28th west of the Mississippi river, on which I have described above, and which will probably enter the continent between Vancouver island and the mouth of the Columbia river about the 22d or 23rd, move directly toward Kansas City, thence between the upper and lower lakes near or north of Albany, N. Y. and then down the St. Lawrence river.

Causes that lead to distructive storms were similar Feb. 21, to 26, 1887, when tornadoes occurred in California, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana and West Virginia, causing great destruction of property.

We have no means of knowing where the tropical storm will be from 21st to 27th, but it will probably be within the Gulf of Mexico, or on some of its northern coasts. Usually the tropical storms of February are mild, carrying heavy and long-continued rains in the gulf states, but this storm, wherever it may be, will come near developing the force of a hurricane.

The average path of these February tropical storms is to strike the continent south of the Gulf of California, then by way of El Paso, Tex., Toledo, O., and the southern part of Newfoundland to the British isles, but probabilities are that from the 21st to the 27th this tropical storm will take a more southern route.

Probabilities favor a severe cold wave in the northern part of the great central valleys about the 25th. By watching the national weather bureau reports about that time the location of the tropical storm may be learned in time to be of great value. If that storm is on the gulf coast moving eastward about the 24th to the 26th, the cold wave will do great damage in the southern states about two days after, and be very severe in the northern states. But if the tropical storm is moving westward on the Gulf of Mexico, the cold wave of the 25th to the 28th will not enter the southern states.

An expert can locate the tropical storms by watching the movements of the cold wave on the continent, and along this line is an excellent opportunity for our national weather bureau to improve its work.

The warm wave will cross the western mountain country about the 22d, the great central valleys about the 24th and the eastern states about the 26th. The cold wave will cross the western mountain country about the 25th, the great central valleys the 27th and the eastern states about March 1.

The storm preceding the one described above will be a terror on the north Atlantic, which it will enter off the coast of Maine about the 22d, moving eastward along the usual steamship lines to the British isles. I advese all to not undertake any pleasure trips by ocean steamers from the 22d to the 27th, inclusive.

An Unpopular Custom Abolished.

A bill to abolish the custom of kissing the Bible in courts passed the house this week in a slightly amended form after Mr. Fow, of Philadelphia, had told how the custom originated in a German monastery in the third century. A monk had a casket of precious relics of saints which he commanded his fellow monks to kiss whenever their testimony of affairs of moment was heard. Mr. Fow dwelt upon the danger of disease from kissing the Bible in courts of justice and referred to the fact that Judge McPherson, of Harrisburg, had abolished the custom of his own volition.

Mrs. Emily Thorne, who resides at Toledo, Washington, says she has never been able to procure any medicine for rheumatism that relieves the pain so quickly and effectually as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and that she has also used it for lame back wtih great success. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—Ladies' coats sold at cost at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

COWARDLY ATTACKS MADE UPON CLEVELAND.

When He Upholds the Country's Credit He is Assailed.—He Will not Resent the Insinuations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—No attacks ever made upon a President in either House of Congress were more cowardly than those which have been and are now being made upon President Cleveland for having bought gold which he considered necessary for the preservation of the credit of the government upon the best obtainable terms. The attacks are cowardly because those who make them know that the President cannot fully reply to them without saying things which they are certain his patriotism will prevent his saying. There are not two men in the United States whose reputation for honesty and integrity are higher than those of Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle, and they have both said in the most positive terms that the contract for the issue of those bonds to purchase the needed gold was the best to be obtained. Republicans in both House and Senate have stated that the bonds could have been exchanged for gold in this country upon better terms. To resort to abuse of these men is too much like adopting their methods, but they must have known when they made those statements that they were false. It is not expected that either President Cleveland or Secretary Carlisle will ever publicly say that American capitalists were appealed to, and appealed to in vain, to furnish the gold needed by the government and take bonds to pay for it. Such a statement from the President or the Secretary of the Treasury would have a tendency to injure the credit of the United States abroad, and it is not likely to be made no matter how much abuse may be heaped upon them. But it is none the less cowardly to take advantage of that.

Ex-Speaker Reed isn't the chipper man he was. He was forced to show his hand on the gold bond bill, which was defeated by the House, and thereby he lost the support of all the silver Republicans, as a Presidential candidate. He thought he had a walk-over for the nomination; now he sees defeat in sight.

The Republican Senators can yell "sugar trust" as loud as anybody when trying to catch votes, but when it comes to passing a bill like that for the repeal of the differential duty on sugar, which has been passed by the House and which would, while benefitting our trade with Germany and the other continental European countries, strike the pocket of the sugar trust, then at once assume the role of obstructionists. The intelligent people of this country will have no difficulty in spotting the friends of the sugar trust in the Senate. The Democrats have favorably reported this bill and want it to pass; the Republicans are determined to kill it without voting upon it.

The House committee on Rules has a difficult task in deciding which bills shall be given the time that will not be consumed by the appropriation bills during the remaining two weeks of the session. Some important bills are being called to the attention of the committee, among them being the Nicaragua canal bill, which has been reported to the House as a substitute for the bill that passed the Senate; the Pacific Railroad funding bill, which was once sent back to committee by vote of the House; the free ship bill, bills for reorganization of the army and navy, bill for surveys of deep water canals, labor arbitration bill, and the bill for the amendment of the copyright laws, which has been so strongly urged by the big newspaper publishers.

Representative Springer, who retires with this Congress, declares that he is not a candidate for the vacancy made by the sudden and lamented death of Hon. Isaac Pusey Gray, late U. S. Minister to Mexico, and he adds that he would not accept any executive appointment that would take him out of this country, which he considers quite good enough for him. A strong effort is being made to get Senator Ransom named as Minister to Mexico.

Senator Hill is making a gallant fight for his resolution, which reiterates the determination of this country to endeavor to maintain silver and gold at a parity and declares that in the event of failure it will pay its obligations in the best money, but there is not much probability of its adoption.

Mr. Hill's resolution is intended to be a compromise and he says it should be supported by every man who is neither a believer in a single gold standard nor a single silver standard, but all the same it is strongly opposed.

Before the House voted on the gold bond bill it was thought that the bill of Senator Jones, of Ark., for the unlimited coinage of silver, would be voted upon and passed by the Senate, but it is now considered doubtful whether any attempt will be made to push it to a vote.

The Census Bureau dies with Congress. After the 4th of next month only a small force of clerks will be retained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to finish the work.

Zero Weather over the United States.

Such a drop in temperature as was experienced over the United States, says the Scientific American, from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, and from the Canada border to the Gulf of Mexico, during the week ending February 9, has hardly had a parallel since the recording of weather changes has become a regular system. Severer weather and heavier snowfalls have been experienced heretofore in limited sections, but the great area and low range of temperature of the storm which had its center in Texas on February 6 was something phenominal. The temperature was below the freezing point for nearly three days throout the entire United States, except a small area on the southern extremity of Florida and the California coast up to about Portland. And within the lines which marked the extent of country over which a freezing temperature was being experienced the mercury dropped to the zero point over the greater portion. At New York City, three degrees below zero was experienced, and thro-out New England the range was from zero to twenty-six degrees below. It was below the zero temperature also thro-oughout the States of New York and Pennsylvania, in portions of Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, and in the greater part of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, the zero line extending down into the heart of Texas, and thence westerly to the Rocky Mountains, and including the entire territory of the Mississippi Valley and around the great lakes.

In the memorable blizzard of 1888, a much smaller area was affected, the storm being confined mainly to the Middle Atlantic States, and the temperature did not fall so low, altho there was a much greater snow fall. The snow fall accompanying the last great cold wave has varied from a few inches in depth, along the coast, to upward of two feet at many points in the interior, and, accompanied as it has been by a high wind, reaching a velocity of seventy miles an hour at Sandy Hook, railroad travel in all directions has been greatly impeded. But perhaps the greatest loss attributable to the cold weather will be that of the Southern fruit crops. The zero point has been reached over a large territory where a freezing temperature has heretofore been but rarely experienced, and the fruit crops of these milder climates cannot but be an almost total loss, it being reported that the Florida orange crop and a great portion of the trees have been entirely destroyed.

A Des Moines woman who has been troubled with frequent colds, concluded to try an old remedy in a new way, and accordingly took a tablespoonful (four times the usual dose) of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy just before going to bed. The next morning she found that her cold had almost entirely disappeared. During the day she took a few doses of the remedy (one teaspoonful at a time) and at night again took a tablespoonful before going to bed, and on the following morning awoke free from all symptoms of the cold. Since then she has, on several occasions, used this remedy in like manner, with the same good results, and is much elated over her discovery of so quick a way of curing a cold. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville

Snow a Rarity.

DOWN in Savannah, Ga., snow is a rare thing and many folks there never saw any. On the morning of the 15 two inches snow fell, and that made a holiday and business was practically suspended to give all hands a chance to interview the white curiosty and enjoy a snowballing. Schools were closed at 10 o'clock so the children might have an opportunity to enjoy the rare sport.

Will be Offered at a Bargain.

On account of ill health I will offer my entire stock of boots and shoes at private sale, at a bargain and on reasonable terms; any one desiring to purchase the same can get full particulars at my store on Main street, Millheim.
jan31-4t J. A. MILLER.

THOSE voters who forgot to vote on the poor-house question can wait until "next time" and get in their double big licks.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Changing the Judicial Districts.

The house judicial apportionment committee has prepared a bill which will be reported. It reduces the number of judicial districts from fifty-two to fifty, the change occurring in the eastern end of the state. Centre county is detached from Huntingdon and made a separate district; Huntingdon and Mifflin are joined. Clarion is added to Jefferson giving the latter precedence instead of the former. Should the bill before the Senate creating Jefferson a separate district pass, as well as the apportionment, the county will have two Judges until next January.

Washington and Westmoreland county are given two judges, thus guaranteeing these counties an additional judge each should the governor veto the separate bills creating the position. Fayette and Greene are made one district as under the present apportionment, although Chairman North claims Fayette has the population to entitle it to be a separate district. Cameron county is detached from Clinton and Elk and joined to McKean and Potter with two judges. No other changes are made with the western counties.

Would Benefit Every County.

Several bills have been reported by the committees in the State legislature to relieve the several counties of needless expense. One in particular which gives aldermen and justices of the peace the power to settle cases of assault and battery should be passed. It would be a great benefit to this county if it was for there are entirely too many petty cases sent down to court that should be settled in the squire's office, thereby entailing the tax payers of the county with a large item of expense that could be saved. The other bill provides that constables shall make returns to the court of quarter session at such terms only as they have violations of the law to return.

Philadelphia to be Investigated.

At a conference held in Lieutenant Governor Lyon's house on Wednesday night it was decided to introduce a resolution in the senate, immediately upon reassembling after next week's recess, to investigate municipal affairs in Philadelphia. It is reported that Senators Penrose, Thomas and Grady, of Philadelphia; Kennedy, of Allegheny; Andrews, of Crawford, and "Dick" Quay, son of United States Senator Quay, were present at the conference. What scope the investigation will take is not known, but it is said that the resolution will closely resemble the resolution introduced in the New York senate creating the Lexow committee.

A Marital Contract.

Some time ago a country swain in Montour county, when about entering into the bonds of matrimony got one of our attorneys to draw up a contract to be signed by this prospective bride, which provided that the latter was to receive none of her relations when she was married; she was to eat no chicken nor turkey, nor to absent herself from home without the consent of her husband, and she signed it. But she was a six footer and he some four to five inches abbreviated, hence physically she was prepared to nullify that contract by wiping up the floor with her spouse—when they were hitched—if she desired to do so, and the indications were that she would sometimes so desire.

State Items.

Oscar Osman, an unmarried man, aged 37 years, of near Mill Hall, was struck and almost instantly killed by a train on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, Saturday of last week.

The festivities of a Hungarian wedding, in Westmoreland county, continued five days, during which time one barrel of whisky and seventy kegs of beer were consumed by the guests. The bride received cash presents aggregating $500.

O. W. O. Hardman, Sheriff of Taylor Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Provides a Fine.

A pensioner cannot legally bargain for, sell, promise, or stake his pension in any transaction before it comes due. The law provides a fine of $100 on him for so doing, and the same fine on the one with whom he thus bargained.

—In order to clear up the winter stock we are offering big bargains in dress goods, shoes, overcoats, ladies' coats, etc.—Wolf & Crawford.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE NEWS.

The house of Frank Jones, near Drennon Springs, Kentucky, was burned, and Jones' wife and two children were burned to death. Jones was so badly burned that he will not recover.——Three employes of the True American, an A. P. A. newspaper at St. Louis, were handcuffed by masked men and the subscription books of the paper stolen. ——At Burlington, Wis., the Foltz and Buell Block was burned; loss to T. W. Buell, hardware, and C. T. Foltz, dry goods, $75,000.——Jas. Donohue, engineer, was badly hurt in a railroad wreck near Rhinecliff, N. Y.——Theodore Peneil and John Mack were instantly killed by the explosion of a boiler in Cobb's sawmill, in Towanda, Pa.——Peter May, a negro farm laborer, shot and killed W. B. Lyle, the overseer of the South Christian farm of W. S. Cheatham, near Hopkinsville, Ky.

Nicolas Weiter had his neck broken at a fire at Lynn, Mass.——Harold M. Cavelle, who was charged with being a matrimonial swindler, has disappeared from Chicago.——At Springfield, Ill., Carrie McGregory and George Harpole, of Fairfield, Ill., were found dead in bed at the Brunswick Hotel. They blew out the gas.——In a collision between locomotives on the Castle Shannon Railroad in a tunnel, near Pittsburg, five trainmen were hurt and a locomotive and a number of cars demolished.——Counsel for the defence made the opening statement in the trial of Harry Hayward, and showed that an attempt would be made to prove that Blixt had another confederate whose identity he was trying to conceal.——A bill was introduced in the New York legislature to prohibit the formation of pools, trusts and combines.——Walter Gedney, aged twenty-five years, of Washington, shot and killed himself in Philadelphia.——An Alleatown, Pa., fire damaged the furniture store of the C. A. Dorney Furniture Company to the extent of $30,000; fully insured.

The long overdue French steamer La Gascogne arrived off Sandy Hook. She signalled that her machinery was disabled. The steamer was sighted by other vessels earlier in the day, and the good news caused relief and rejoicing among the many friends and relatives of those on board.——Nine prisoners escaped from the jail at Athens, O.——Mrs. Wm. Seifert and her two children were drowned in the Ohio River, a few miles from Pittsburg, by breaking through the ice.——Geo. M. Irwin, the discretionary pool operator, was placed on trial in Pittsburg on a charge of false pretense. Several prominent Chicago brokers testified to Irwin's speculations in grain.——Charles Lockhart, an alleged counterfeiter, was to have had a hearing before a United States commissioner in Toledo, O., but when the deputy marshal sought to find Lockhart, he had left the city in company with a girl named Lena Richter Subsequently, it was ascertained that the couple had eloped. Lockhart leaves a wife and several children.

Walter A. Scott, aged twenty-nine years, of Weston, Mass., confessed to the murder of James Slamin, a coachman at the Back Bay, Boston, on December 5.——The ninth annual convention of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association was held in Cleveland, O. between three and four hundred delegates being in attendance.——The United Mine Workers of America met in Columbus, O.——Bill Cook, the notorious Western outlaw, was sentenced to forty-five years in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y.——Judge Grosscup, in the United States Court, Chicago, postponed the Debs trial until the first Monday in May, having discharged the jury, on account of the serious illness of one of them. The majority of the jury were in Debs' favor. ——Joseph Averick, a triple murderer, was caught in Columbia, S. C., and will be taken to Savannah for trial. There were rewards aggregating $1,200 for his capture.——The big hotel at Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines, near Mount Holley, N. J., owned by the Forest Spring Hotel Company, was burned. Loss, $150,000——Fire at Bluefield, W. Va., destroyed a number of store-houses, causing a loss of $10,000.——The Elgin National Watch Company and the Waltham Watch Company are reported to have been sold to an English syndicate.

Miss Lizzie Laird, a teacher at the Lakeview, N. J., public school, was struck by a train and killed.——The car barns of the Lincoln avenue cable line in Chicago were burned out, the loss amounting to $250,000. ——Federal Judge Hanford has ordered the Northern Pacific receivers to pay bills aggregating $900, presented by storekeepers, liverymen and others between Tacoma, Centralia and Spokane Falls for supplies, lodging, board, etc., furnished the deputy marshals during last summer's strike.——The contempt rule against George M. Pullman in the Debs case was dismissed by Judge Grosscup in the United States Court, Chicago, Mr. Pullman explaining that he meant no disrespect to the court by his trip East.——At a meeting of oil producers in Pittsburg it was decided to form a chartered company to be known as the Pure Oil Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000——By an explosion of natural gas at Meadville, Pa., two buildings were wrecked, one person killed and several injured.——The annual meeting of the Associated Press members was held in Chicago, and the Eastern members gave a banquet to the Western members.——The three-masted schooner Rose Esterbrook sank off Stapleton, S. I., soon after her crew had been taken off.

NINE BROKE JAIL.

Prisoners Escaped and Crossed the Ohio River on the Ice.

Nine prisoners escaped from the Athens County jail. They bored out a panel of the inside door of the jail, giving access to the outer door. Six of the men were in for felonies.

Four went east on the Baltimore and Ohio and crossed the Ohio River on the ice at Belpre. Officers are in close pursuit. The principal prisoners are Joseph Richardson, John Rasmunson, Frank Conroy, William Nelson, Isaiah Moon and Howard Bowen.

BILL COOK SENTENCED.

The Notorious Outlaw Given Forty-five Years in Jail.

The notorious outlaw, Bill Cook, was sentenced at Fort Smith, Ark., to serve forty-five years in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., in the United States Court.

THE GREAT STORM.

South Carolina Strawberry Blossoms Turned to Ice.

A DISASTROUS FREEZE.

Intense Cold and Heavy Snows in the Mountains and Valleys—Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New York in the Storm's Grip.

Interrupted rapid-transit, delayed mails, railroads temporarily blockaded, suburban roads impassable and the milk supply not equal to the demand were some of the most conspicuous results of the storm so far as Baltimore was concerned.

Snow drifts have blocked railroad traffic in Western Maryland, and no trains crossed the Blue Ridge mountains for two days. The Washington county roads were so blocked that the star-route mails were stopped. Through trains east and west were delayed in the Alleganies, and the thermometer fell to 15° below zero.

A half dozen through trains, as well as local and freight trains, were snow-bound at Alexandria, Va., and the passengers were quartered at hotels and boarding-houses in that city. Trains were also snow-bound at Charlestown, W. Va., on the Valley Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and on the Norfolk and Western Road.

In Washington city the storm was very severe and the temperature descended to zero. The United States Senate appropriated $10,000 for the immediate relief of the poor. Steps were taken to protect the bridges across the Potomac.

The temperature in the South reached the lowest point in many years. The strawberry and early vegetable crops in the Carolinas and Georgia were ruined. The unusually cold weather caused much suffering.

In Pennsylvania, New York and New England the cold was intense, gales prevailed and the snow practically stopped traffic.

The Delaware Railroad was completely blocked.

Four men engaged in shoveling snow from the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Lucknow, near Harrisburg, Pa., were killed by the Pacific express running them down.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Strawberry and Other Early Crops Ruined by the Freeze.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—With one exception this was the coldest spell here in 24 years. Only about one-fourth of an inch of snow has fallen, but the wind ranged from 40 to 46 miles an hour near midnight, and it kept at this rate for several hours. At 8 o'clock the thermometer registered 15° above. On January 6, 1884, it stood at 9°. Ice is thick enough here for skating.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The temperature at 7.30 A. M. was 12° above zero, the lowest for any February day on record in this vicinity. High westward winds raged at an average of 26 miles an hour. It has moderated considerably. All tender plants above ground have been killed. Strawberry blossoms are killed and the berry will be delayed four weeks beyond the usual time. It will be April before the first berries ripen. The cabbage crop will average only 25 per cent. of a crop. Lettuce, marrowfat peas and smaller varieties are all killed. The destruction is universal over the Southern trucking section and extends to Florida.

SAVANNAH, GA.—This was the coldest wave in the history of Savannah, as far as official records can determine. The thermometer at the weather bureau registered 12° above zero. Much suffering exists among the poorer class of whites and among the negroes whose houses are not built for severe cold and who are not supplied with fuel and proper clothing. The entire country is frozen. Truckers had little in ground to lose.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama is experiencing the coldest weather for thirty years. The thermometer stood 8° above zero at 9 o'clock A. M. The wind broke many plate glass windows here. Business in the small towns is practically suspended. The loss of cattle is heavy.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The mercury here dropped to zero. The reports from different sections of Georgia indicate that the oat crop throughout the State has been entirely destroyed by the freeze. In counties where the last cold spell did not hurt or only partially damaged the crop, the entire crop this time has been killed. In many sections the crop has been replanted and has been killed for the second time.

TAMPA, Fla.—Snow fell here the first time on record. The mercury fell to 24° above but rose slowly. The orange trees, which had begun to grow freely, are all killed, and the damage to truck and fruit farms is enormous.

MIDDLESBORO', Ky.—The mercury fell to 15° below zero. The wind blew a gale from the northwest. Suffering among the poor is intense.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—It is the coldest here with one exception in 25 years, the thermometer averaging six degrees below zero. The river is very low and freezing over.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The thermometer registered 3° below zero, the lowest since 1886.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The thermometer at the State College weather observatory registered 14° below at 6 A. M., the lowest since 1872.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Two and two-tenths degrees below zero, the coldest since January 8, 1886. The river is full of ice, and local packets remain at the bank.

RICHMOND, Va.—The cold here was in most respects unprecedented. In twenty years the James River at this point has not been hitherto frozen over. It is now closed from shore to shore. The monitors at anchor in midstream three miles below Richmond are in a peculiar condition. The gunboats are in the midst of an area of ice which is not yet firm enough to safely bear a man, but is too thick for the launches and small boats to get through under the circumstances and the fleet is at present isolated and no communication can be had with it. The James is closed to navigation—a rare occurrence and without precedent in twenty-five years.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va.—There has been a considerable moderation in the cold weather here. The mercury, which has been bobbing about zero, rose as high as 30° above.

The committee appointed at the citizen's meeting to collect and distribute contributions for the poor during the severe weather, has been instrumental in accomplishing much good. The entire city has been gone over systematically and relief afforded in many instances.

DAMAGE IN FLORIDA.

Early Vegetable Crop Ruined and Budding Orange Trees Killed.

The full extent of damage done by the cold wave through Florida will be hard to estimate for some days because returns will be slow in coming in from all points. Advices from different sections of the State indicate that the damage done is equal to, if not greater, than that of the December freeze. The area of low temperature has extended as far south as in December, and vegetation was not in as strong condition to stand the cold as then. To recoup the losses of the orange crop many orange-growers immediately planted vegetables. These had started into a vigorous growth and were developed to exactly the point where they could be most damaged by severe cold. It appears now that the vegetable crop of Florida is an entire loss. Older orange trees through the State had already shown signs of recovery by putting out a new growth, and along the Halifax and Indian rivers and in the southern portions of the orange belt had come to bloom. As far as can be learned this bloom and growth have been destroyed. Pineapples were a start beginning to bloom in Indian river country, and these now, too, have been ruined, but advices from Palm Beach and Lake Worth are that damage done there is very slight. An experienced fruit-grower estimates that the damage throughout the State will reach $10,000,000.

NEW YORK'S EXPERIENCE.

Conditions Have Nearly Returned to the Normal.

Transportation facilities in the city have about returned to normal conditions, although on the water there is a great delay in the ferriage owing to thick ice. Thousands of men and teams were at work clearing the snow from the streets and late in the day satisfactory progress had been made in rendering all the principal streets below the Harlem river fit for travel, vehicles and pedestrians.

Order came out of the chaos of suspended railroad communication. In the early afternoon traveling facilities were in almost a normal condition. A threatened milk famine was averted by the arrival of trains that had to cede the right of way to belated passenger trains.

PHILADELPHIA.

Food Supplies Scarce—Railroad Traffic Delayed.

In this city the weather has greatly moderated. The Delaware in front of the city is badly obstructed with ice, in some parts so thick as to allow persons to walk across to Jersey.

Much discomfort is still being felt from the scarcity of milk and meat. Some relief is expected, when it is thought, the milk trains from the country will be running, but it may be several days before the Western cattle trains can reach town. It was next to impossible to procure milk in this city Sunday. There are enough cattle at the abattoir to prevent any serious distress from the scarcity of meat, though prices have slightly advanced.

The railroads entering the city are still suffering from the blockade, although some improvement has lately been manifested. On the Pennsylvania Road trains from New York, Washington and Baltimore are several hours late, as is also the case with the Reading and the Baltimore and Ohio, but local trains are running with little difficulty.

The Boston steamers Parthian and the British steamships Guildhall, from Carthagena, and City of New Castle, from Calamata, are all aground off New Castle and assistance has been sent.

A MOTHER'S TERRIBLE ACT.

Jumped Into a Hole in the Ohio With Two of Her Babies.

Mrs. Amelia Seibert, of Coraopolis, Pa., drowned her two children in the Ohio River and then committed suicide. The tragedy occurred at the lower end of Neville Island about 9 o'clock. It was originally reported to have been a triple drowning due to thin ice, but a Coroner's investigation shows that it is worse. The deed was due to temporary aberration of the mother's mind.

Mrs. Seibert was the wife of William Seibert, a well-to-do Coraopolis coal dealer. During the blizzard while the wind was sweeping the Ohio Valley the house of John Seibert, his brother, caught fire. His family barely escaped with their lives, the house being ablaze in an instant. In a few moments the house was a heap of ashes.

In the excitement one of John Seibert's children was missed. The little one was in the house when the fire broke out and the child was supposed to have been burned. John Seibert, his wife and their two remaining children went to William Seibert's house. There was wild rejoicing in the Seibert household. The child had hidden itself, frightened at the fire. But the strain proved too much for Mrs. Seibert and unbalanced her mind.

DANGER OF WAR IS PAST.

Mexican Officials Now Inquiring Into Claims Against Guatemala.

Judge Joaquin Calderon, of San Juan, Bautista and staff, are on their way to points near the Guatemalan border, where they will investigate the claims of private individuals against Guatemala.

This is one of many indications that a settlement has been virtually arrived at between the two countries. The universal opinion here is that the danger of wars now over.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.—In the Senate the postoffice appropriation bill was considered but no vote was reached. Mr. Allen (populist, of Nebraska) continued his discussion of the alleged election frauds in Alabama. Mr. Morgan, replied denying the charges. Mr. Jones (democrat, of Arkansas,) from the finance committee reported a bill for the free coinage of silver. An adverse report was made upon the bill providing for the election of Senators by popular vote.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.—In the Senate the chief feature was the financial question. A joint resolution in accordance with the President's annual message concerning the Venezuela-British Guiana boundary was passed. On and after tomorrow the Senate sessions will begin at 11 A. M. House resolution extending the time for making returns on the income tax to April 15 was passed.

FIFTY THIRD DAY.—In the Senate a debate was expected upon the financial question, but none occurred. The Honduras Lottery Company was again brought to the attention of the Senate by Mr. Call (Democrat, of Florida,) but was laid aside. A reply was received from Secretary Carlisle to the Senate resolution introduced by Mr. Gorman, in regard to the treasury gold reserve. The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up. The amendment giving the Postmaster-General discretion over the $3,200,000 for postal cars was voted not to be in order. The amendment providing for an appropriation of $167,000 as a subsidy for the Atlantic Coast Line from Springfield, Mass., to Atlanta and New Orleans was also defeated. By the action of the Senate the service remains as heretofore.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.—In the Senate the postoffice appropriation bill was passed. Several attempts were made to reduce the rental for postal cars and the item for fast mail service, but they were voted down by decisive majorities. The agricultural appropriation bill was discussed. Senator Butler argued in favor of the railroad pooling bill. The finance committee reported favorably the bill to repeal the discriminating duty on sugar imported from countries which pay a bounty to sugar growers.

HOUSE.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.—In the House of Representatives the executive and judical appropriation bill was passed after considerable controversy. The pension office clerical force was one of the chief items discussed. There was an exchange of personalities between Mr. Cooms (democrat, of New York,) and Mr. Van Voorhis (republican, of New York). Several local bills was passed. The provision of the appropriation bill to allow each member a clerk at $1,200 per annum was defeated.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.—In the House of Representatives the day was devoted to a consideration of District of Columbia bills, several of which were passed.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.—In the House the entire day was devoted to the consideration of the 3 per cent. bond resolution, which was defeated by a vote of 47.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.—In the House the day was spent in discussing the naval appropriation bill. Considerable opposition was manifested to the proposed increase of the navy by building three battleships and twelve torpedo boats.

THE INCOME TAX.

An Addition Proposed to the Law by the Senate Finance Committee.

The senate committee on finance authorized a favorable report on the House concurrent resolution, extending the time for making returns under the income tax law from March 1 to April 15, with the following addition:

"*Be it further resolved*, that in computing incomes under said act, the amounts necessarily paid for fire insurance premiums and for ordinary repairs upon any real estate shall be deducted from the rents accrued or received from such real estate.

"*And also resolved*, That in computing incomes under said act the amounts received as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, company or association shall not be included in case such dividends are also liable to tax of two per cent. upon the net profits of said corporation, company or association, although such tax may not have been actually paid by said corporation, etc., at the time of making returns by the person, corporation or association receiving such dividends.

"*Be it further enacted*, That no taxpayer shall be required in his or her annual return under said act to answer any interrogatories except as specifically provided in said act"

The resolution, as amended, was afterwards reported to the Senate.

AN ELBE SURVIVOR'S STORY.

Scene on the Steamer's Deck When the Boat Was Launched.

The scene on the Elbe when it was known among the passengers that the vessel was sinking is described in graphic terms by Eugene Schlegal, one of the survivors who arrived at New York on the Umbria. He says; "When the command was given from the captain that all women and children should go to the starboard side there was a great rush of women and children to that side of the ship. I helped my sister to get to the front, where they were lowering a boat. Then I went to the other side, as it was understood that only women and children were to be put in the boats on this side, being more sheltered and not so windy.

"Thinking my sister safely in the boat I looked for a chance to get on board a boat, and reached to port side just in time to see one boat containing about ten passengers being lowered. By some mistake only one of the ropes was lowered. In this boat, I think, was Miss Buecker.

"I then saw another boat, which contained the men of the crew who were saved, and then one of the sailors in the boat ordered another, who was standing on the deck, to cut the ropes, so that the boat could get away. Thinking this my last chance I jumped into the boat, and a minute afterwards Mr. Vevera jumped and landed on Chief Engineer Neussell's shoulder.

"During all this time the ocean was fairly smooth, but the suction produced by the sinking of the stern of the steamship threw us between the two aftermasts and we had to pull at the oars with all our power to get away before the suction could carry us down with the steamer and we finally succeeded in getting away.

"Just at this time we saw at a distance of about 300 metres from our boat another lifeboat loaded down with people. In the darkness I was unable to see what proportion of the crew was in the boat which hailed us, but the next moment it disappeared and we saw it no more. After drifting around for five hours we fell in with the Wildflower, and as the sea was by this time very rough we had considerable difficulty in getting on board."

THE BOND CONTRACT.

Full Text of Agreement With Bankers to Replenish the Gold Supply.

The full text of the bond contract is as follows:

This agreement, entered into this 8th day of February, 1895, between the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of the first part, and Messrs. August Belmont & Co., of New York, on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, of London, England, and themselves, and Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., of London, and themselves, parties of the second part, witnesseth:

Whereas, it is provided by the Revised Statutes of the United States (section 3700) that the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States authorized by law at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interests, and the Secretary of the Treasury now deems that an emergency exists in which the public interests require that, as hereinafter provided coin shall be purchased with the bonds of the United States of the description hereinafter mentioned, authorized to be issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, being bonds of the United States described in an act of Congress approved July 14, 187 , entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt."

Now, therefore, the said parties of the second part hereby agree to sell and to deliver to the United States 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States at the rate of $17.80441 per ounce, payable in United States 4 per cent. thirty-year coupon or registered bonds, said bonds to be dated February 1, 1895, and payable at pleasure of the United States after thirty years from date, issued under the acts of Congress of July 14, 1870, January 20, 1871, and January 14, 1875, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

First—Such purchase and sale of gold coin being made on the following conditions:

1. At least one-half of all coin deliverable hereinunder shall be obtained in and shipped from Europe, but the shipment shall not be required to exceed three hundred thousand ounces per month, unless the parties of the second part shall consent thereto.

2. All deliveries shall be made at any of the sub-treasuries or at any other legal depository of the United States.

3. All gold coins delivered shall be secured on the basis of twenty-five and eight-ten hs grains of standard gold per dollar if within limit of tolerance.

4. Bonds delivered under this contract are to be delivered free of accrued interest, which is to be assumed and paid by the parties of the second part at the time of their delivery to them.

Second—Should the Secretary of the Treasury desire to offer or sell any of the bonds of the United States on or before the first of October, 1895, he shall first offer the same to the parties of the second part, but thereafter he will be free from every such obligation to the parties of the second part.

Third—The Secretary of the Treasury hereby reserves the right within ten days from the date hereof, in case he shall receive authority from Congress therefor, to substitute any bonds of the United States bearing three per cent. interest, of which the principal and interest shall be specifically payable in United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness for the bonds herein alluded to, such 3 per cent. bonds to be accepted by the parties of the second part at par—i. e., at $18.60465 per ounce of standard gold.

Fourth—No bonds shall be delivered to the parties of the second part or either of them except in payment for coin from time to time received hereunder, whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall and will deliver the bonds as herein provided at such places as shall be designated by the parties of the second part.

Fifth—In the consideration of the purchase of such coin the parties of the second part and their associates hereunder assume and will bear all the expense and inevitable loss of bringing gold from Europe hereunder, and as far as lies in their power will exert all financial influence and will make all legitimate efforts to protect the Treasury of the United States against withdrawals of gold pending the complete performance of this contract.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands in five parts this 8th day of February, 1895.

[Signed] J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, and themselves.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
on behalf of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and themselves.

Attest; W. E. CURTIS, FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON.

THIRTY MEN DROWNED AT SEA.

Collision of Two Unknown Schooners, Both of Which Sank Instantly.

It is believed in Philadelphia that at least thirty men were drowned or frozen to death through the collision during last week's storm of the two unknown schooners off Five Fathom Bank lightship. These sunken schooners were reported by the steamer Algonquin, which arrived at New York from Jacksonville. The Algonquin passed near the wrecks, and reports them sunk with all sails set.

This would indicate that the vessels had sunk very quickly after having collided. Even if the crews had time to escape in their boats it would have been impossible for them to have reached land, as the point where the vessels lie sunk is at least fourteen miles from the New Jersey coast, the nearest land.

FIFTY CENTS THE ACRE.

Four Million Acres Open at That Price in the Sioux Reservation.

Four million acres of Sioux Indian Reservation land are now open for settlement by the purchase at 50 cents an acre. This is under an act passed in 1889. Many settlers have claims, and a great rush is looked for when Spring opens.

United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard has rented a large house on Eaton Square, London.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

David Kocher, of Nesquehoning, committed suicide at that place. He attempted to cut his throat with a bread knife but failed to make the cut deep enough. He then wandered on the railroad track with the blood flowing from the wound and hurled himself in front of a locomotive. He had just buried his wife and it is supposed that brooding over her had caused him to take his life. He leaves six small children.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of John Piumon, a Slav, charged with killing John Kanniger at a Polish christening at Ben's Creek.

Broker George Irwin appeared in his own defense in his trial at Pittsburg.

The Court at Wilkes-Barre refused to grant W. P. Bowman, convicted of murder in the first degree, a new trial.

William Gillespie, fire boss, and Michael Dunlavep, miner at Preston No. 3 slope near Ashland, died from injuries received by an explosion of gas.

Hugh W. Titus, who sued to recover $5,000 damages from H. L. Arnold for slander at Doylestown, was awarded 6 cents.

Rivermen on the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers apprehend trouble from the ice gorges.

Myra, 2-year-old child of George Thompson, of Adamsburg, while left on a rocking chair, rocked herself into an open grate and was burned in a terrible manner. Fears are had that she cannot recover, and in the event that she does both hands will have to be amputated.

The Shenango Valley Electric Street Railway, operating between Sharon and Sharpsville, was seized by the Sheriff on an execution issued by J. P. Stone, of Beaver Falls, a stockholder in the company. The company was incorporated with a capital of $100,000.

Judges Bechtel and Weidman granted the liquor licenses for Schuylkill county. The total number granted was 955. There were refused 104 applications and eight others were withdrawn. Last year there were but 897 licenses granted.

Landis Levan, miller on the Conestoga, about a mile below the city, brought suit against the city of Lancaster to recover $25,000 damages caused by the city sewage, which enters the creek a short distance above the mill, clogging the water wheel of his mill. A councilmanic committee made an investigation some time since and reported that the city was not liable.

A House bill for the removal of the Eastern Penitentiary was referred to a special committee. Senator Thomas appointed a committee to investigate the insane hospitals.

Joseph Breslin was convicted at Wilkes-Barre of murder in the first degree for slaying Frank Conforti.

By an explosion of natural gas at Meadville one man was killed, three persons were severely injured and several buildings were wrecked.

Independent crude oil producers met at Bradford to organize a pure oil company in opposition to the Standard Oil Company.

Farmers met at Norristown and discussed many matters pertaining to their calling.

Several passengers on a trolley car were released after being snow-bound for three days within a few miles of Chester.

Two hundred prominent citizens of Freeland met and declared their opposition to the passage of the Quay bill.

Two warranto writs will be issued against President Judges Rice, Archbald and Searle asking by what right they have convoked a Common Pleas court in Sullivan county.

So much water has been used in fighting the Haxel Mine fire that the upper part of Hazleton is suffering from a water famine.

William Rice, a Polander aged about 35 years, met with a frightful accident at Oak Hill Colliery, which was attended with fatal results. He was at work inside the mine loosening some ice in a ditch, when his pick struck a piece of dualin, which had been carelessly thrown there. A terrible explosion ensued, and one of the unfortunate man's eyes were literally blown out, while the other one was so badly injured that the sight was destroyed.

George Probst, of Bart Township, lost three children from malignant scarletina within twenty-four hours. The fourth child is also down with the disease, and is in a critical condition. The children died so suddenly that it was at first thought that they were poisoned, but an autopsy made by physicians showed that malignant scarletina undeveloped was the cause of death.

Frank Potter, 33 years old, in the Western Penitentiary for burglary, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell with his suspenders. He had served sixteen months of a four years' sentence. The body was cut down and the authorities worked over it for one hour without effect. He was convicted from Mercer county and lived in Ohio.

The State Printing House at Harrisburg was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $50,000.

Pottery manufacturers at Pittsburg reported that peace had been made between the manufacturers and jobbers at a recent conference.

Mrs. James Shriver, of Wilkes-Barre, died suddenly of heart failure while attending church.

Leonard Hobart Eaton, president of the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, died at his home in Pittsburg.

Katie, the 3-year-old child of John Thomas of Wilkes-Barre, fell into a tub of boiling water and was so severely scalded that she died a few hours afterward.

Isaac H. Betz, aged 40, was instantly killed in Frames coal yard at the foot of Bingaman Street, Reading. He was engaged with a number of others in loading wagons when a sudden slide of coal caught him and he was crushed beneath the weight of several tons.

A PROTECTORATE NOW.

Admiral Beardslee Reported to Have Taken Possession of Pearl Harbor.

The San Francisco "Examiner" prints a story from its correspondent at Honolulu to the effect that Admiral Beardslee has taken possession of Pearl Harbor, and declared a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands. The news came to Victoria by the steamer Warrimoo.

A COUNTRY MAID.

Her eyes the sun kissed violets mate,
And fearless is their gaze;
She moves with graceful, careless gait
Along the country ways.
The roses blushing in her cheek
That ne'er decay nor fade,
Her laughter gay, her words bespeak,
A simple country maid.
No flashing gems adorn her hair,
Nor clasp her lily neck,
No jeweled circlets, rich and rare,
Her sun browned hands bedeck;
But pearly teeth through lips as red
As reddest rubies gleam;
The tresses o'er her shoulders spread
A golden mantle seem,
Her looks are kind, and sweet the smile
That sparkles in her eyes;
Her mind, her heart are free from guile;
She is not learned or wise.
No worldly art, no craft has she
Acquired, her charms to aid;
And yet she stole my heart from me,
This simple country maid.
—M. Rock, in Chambers' Journal.

MART.

BY KATE N. SLATER.

"Sandy come home yet?"

A querulous "no" was the answer. The questioner was a fisherman's daughter. After this concise reply she fretted a few minutes in silence and then started for the beach where Sandy had gone to watch for the father's boat.

As she crossed the beach she would have delighted an artist hunter for rare bits of the sea's weird. The coarsely clad figure and face, with its its latent possibilities, stood out, sadly clear against the background of desolate sands.

"Mart, you don't forgit thet bread!" and Mart's half heeding reply rang back to the querulous mother. She, and the loud voiced, often silent, father—with nature's carved from the cliffs across Sanday's beach—scarcely helped to soften Mart's tense, half starved nature which spent its whole force in her love for little Sandy. Often these capable lives, undeveloped, are more susceptible to absorbing passions than those not held in the vice of an iron force of circumstances.

Sandy was a frail little lad with all the beauty of Mart, but none of her strength. At her repeated calls of "Sandy, Sandy" he looked up.

"Want me, Mart?"

"Yes, Sandy. You'd better come home now." Then the two returned to the rough, bare cottage, the drying of nuts and the meager cookery.

Sandy sat down to watch this last operation with impatience, and finally said, "Mart, hain't ye most done?"

He was answered by a curt no, for Mart never measured her love by words, nor, indeed, measured it at all. After the coarse bread was baked he coaxed her off to the shore where she launched the tiny boats she made for him—watching them while they drifted forever away.

"Mart, d'ye ye s'pose my ships 'll come back?"

"Guess not, Sandy."

"Won't they find father's boat?"

"No."

"Say, Mart, where do ships go to 'at never come back?"

"To the bottom."

"Well, do the fishes go there too? If they do, how d' they get to heaven?"

"Don't know," was Mart's terse, characteristic reply.

"Well, I don't b'lieve it. Those ships must go somewhere else."

Meanwhile the eyes watched for a sail, but when the great big sun that always ended Sandy's play began to paint the waters with a livid glow the half seeing girl and the frail child, hand in hand, went across the wide sands—home.

But no boat came home that night, or ever came, and the girl only loved Sandy more. After the days of suspense were over, and fear had become certainty, the thought of living must be settled. There were many anxious conversations between the fretful mother—complaining of John's death—and quiet Mart, who remembered no gentle words of her father's except when he had carelessly said one day, "Ye mend the nets well, lass." Small memory this, to carry through the years, of a father's loving words.

The talk ended by Mart going daily to the village to mend nets for the village fishers. In the long days while she was gone frail Sandy grew frailer, and without his one companion his lonely little heart grew more lonely. The querulous mother, too, grew more querulous and the little fellow often shrank from her sharp impatience at his oft repeated remark: "Haint it 'most time fer Mart t' come?"

"How d'ye s'pose I know when it's time fer Mart t' come."

So he finally took to silently watching the long sunsets and the fading glow of the sands touched with their sinking splendor. Sometimes, with the last faint glow, sometimes with the first shadows, he would see the masterful figure coming across the beech and his glad cry, "Oh, Mart," would sing out. Then came supper and the short evening—happy to Sandy—when they could sit outside on the sands.

"Mart, did ye see any big boats t'day?"

"Yes, one."

"An' laddies?"

"Yes."

"Mart, does the sun set at Gray bay just as it does here?"

"It looks just the same."

"Well, Mart, d'ye s'pose 'tis the same sun?"

"It's time ye stopped your tongues."

At this fretful call of the mother the two went through the low door into the bare interior and to their rude cots. Soon the mother could not rise from her cot and had only Sandy's feeble care, and one night, when Mart came home, Sandy was asleep, and the woman—had gone across the sea. Mart only loved Sandy harder and clung to him closer.

Soon the days were too long for the failing strength of the child; he could not be left alone, so Mart with a new addition to her frozen calmness took the few dishes, one rude cot, and the stools, shut up the little cottage and went across Sanday's beach to a ruder one. Now she could sometimes carry Sandy out in the sunshine where she mended nets, or could run at noon to watch him eat his bite and hear is, "Mart's come." Then there was not the long sunset run across the beach.

"Mart's a high flung lass."

"She's too uppish for fisher folks."

"Ye can't git 'er t' talk," said a robust lad in answer to the two comments of the fisher girls. Mart never joined them when the nets were put away—and lads, lassies and wives all stood aloof from the silent, handsome creature. Sometimes, as Mart sat holding the little fellow, hungrily devouring him with her eyes and patiently answering his wonders about the sky and the sob of the sea, she could hear the gay banter and loud laughter, and once she heard her own name spoken: "Mart need'nt be so uppish; she hain't a single red dress. She allus wears that brown one." Then she held him up to watch the swaying boats coming home, heard the welcoming cry of the women and held Sandy closer to her sea weighted heart. Poor little Sandy! He felt no lack of love and care, only sometimes he grew lonely for Mart.

But somehow and somewhere, it doesn't matter where—Mart half awakened. The voice sounded very sweet as it spoke Sandy's name, and the eyes looked very pleasant as they smiled into Sandy's and answered his childish queries. Then it sounded so sweet to hear Sandy laugh as he was being painted into a picture by the artist and hear the child's eager talk:

"Mart, ye do look awful pretty with y'r eyes seeing something off out in the sea there, an' y'r fingers 'mong the nets." He was very kind to Sandy—and Mart loved Sandy and grew brighter with his every smile, while her step gained new spring with every bit of his added deceptive strength.

Soon the voice sounded sweet when it said "Mart"—and once when he had called her Martha"—to sea fettered Mart had sounded as sweet as to Martha of old when the low, loving voice of a Christ had spoken it. Then the eyes looked as pleasant when they told her of distant lands or of Sandy's beauty which was so like hers.

"Mart'"—and the girl started—"were you ever in a picture before?"

"No, I've been allus a fisher lass."

"Do you know this one will hang in a beautiful hall in a large city where many people will see it?"

"How'd I know?" Mart glanced at Sandy's happy face and went on mending. Words were a small part of Mart's life, love and happiness.

So day by day, while the brown fingers, the waves, the nets and the boy's face were being woven into the picture, the voice and the eyes and the kindness grew to be a part of her life—her's and Sandy's.

But summers soon fade, and one day the handsome artist looked kindly at her and Sandy and the pleasant voice said: "Good by, Mart. I'm going away to-day, but I'll come again another summer and then I'll want the boy again."

Mart worked on—and remembered; for lives like those, intense, rude, can cherish hopeless, half meaningless memories more than another—live on them in a half dazed sort of way, never selfishly having an idea of any culmination. So Mart dreamed on, all the while loving Sandy more tenderly, only sometimes growing half afraid of the shrinking limbs and weakening back, but still deceived by the summer's fitful strength.

The fisher wives wondered as they gossiped in their cottages at the change in Mart.

"Wonder what do make the lass s' quick stepped of late?" said one weather beaten old dame.

"An' she's brighter," said another, while the lassies down at the village were often heard to say, "Mart's fingers beat every lass." More than one had spoke kindly to her now and one had given Sandy a plaything. He often spoke words that were graciously received by handsome Mart as she passed among the fishers.

Summer quickly came, and the nets were again spread upon the beach; the lassies sang and joked as they mended with Mart beyond them—silently working, with now and then a glance at sea or at Sandy's face beside her.

"Say, Mart, wonder when the picture man 'll come again?"

Mart wondered too.

He did come again, and Sandy laughed and was happy, and so was Mart. This time she was painted with Sandy in her arms coming across the sands beyond the village to the shore and the drying nets. The body had the old tense attitude that made her picturesque when we first saw her in the dreary surroundings at the old home, but the eyes were half tender, suggestive of what lay dormant in the half awakened nature.

Very soon Mart's world was over. It was a very little of life, after all.

"Well, Sandy, I'm come to say good by again. Yes—going, Mart. But when the shore is bleak, and seas and shores gray—I'll come again for a different picture. Then I'll see you again—you and Sandy. Good by."

As the winds began to get a little colder and the sea a little grayer, Sandy began failing faster, until Mart could only leave him a little while and even then could hear his voice. "Mart, I'm so tired!" The fisher lad came by with kind words, but Mart turned away toward the sea, watching the gray shadows that fell from sky to sea and the dulled surf tossing along the shore. Sandy would not live till the artist came again.

One night as she lay beside him, clasping him close in her strong brown arms, she dreamed of being back at the old home across Sanday's beach with father's boat at sea. She had left Sandy playing with strings and whips beside the querulous mother, and gone down to the Point—a miniature cape near. Then came a picture of sunny, wide sands, sparkling waters and a wretched ship upon the shore. Of this she was thinking when a shadow fell across her eyes, and looking up she saw a black skeleton ship bearing down upon her. The shore wreck fell and Mart, running for the mainland, saw the skeleton float past with the wreck grimly following in its wake, and at the same time felt the Point becoming quicksands beneath her feet. Immersed in sands to her waist she looked up and found she had reached the shore, now a sandy cliff above her. A familiar hand pulled her ashore and while out on the sands she awakened.

Next day Mart moved about with a slow step, more than usually silent. She had all the superstition of a long line of fisher ancestry, and the skeleton ship, their evil omen, would not leave her. Then Sandy was paler, and her heart was still with a great despair.

Mart had no tears.

"I'll not mend nets t'-day." The rough fisherman only smiled kindly in answer, for he knew Sandy was ill. The fisher children ran out to tell her the artist had come, and Mart half saw him strolling down the sands, but the black shadow blinded her—blinded until it choked, but she went on to the little home, and Sandy.

Sandy was no longer in pain; no more cries; no longer an aching back. The pale little face lay quite still on the pillow; the eyes had now shadows in them; the lips half whispered: "Hain't it—most—time—fer Mart—t'come?" Mart fell beside him.

The sinking autumn sun kissed the waters. The boats were coming home. The mighty cry of the welcomers rang out. And Mart was still beside him. Sandy, too, had gone across the sea.

For the few days Sandy was with her Mart groped silently with her despair. The fisher wives came and went, but Mart neither saw nor heard them—she was dumb. Then she went back to her net mending, her dreamships, and her anguish, but the fingers moved slowly.

The mending day was almost done. The fisher girls were speaking in hushed tones, a forbearance Mart did not even notice.

"Help! Oh, my wife, my wife!"

Only a moment revealed all to Mart—the artist, the drifting boat with its solitary occupant, and in that one moment Mart's pent up soul awoke. The broken moorings and drifting boat were not new to her. Her own soul was. The hopeless love, the long, hungry life stretched out before her, bare, cold and hard. He had been a part of her life, her's and Sandy's.

Only a moment, and the brown arms were going toward the boat; the wife was reached, rescued. They had nearly come to the shore and to the outstretched hands. The moment of heroism was nearly over when the fatal paralysis of superstition came upon Mart, the black shadow of her dream again floated past, and rough hands drew her ashore almost tenderly now. Stern faces grew pitiful and softened into tender lines. Dry eyes were wet. They touched her with awe—not for the tenderness they had withheld; not because she had passed out of their lives; not with pity for the supreme love that had opened the doors for Mart's soul—but just for the heroism with which the roughest can feel a sympathy.

The artist and his wife walked slowly and reverently away; the boats were again coming home—without the welcoming cry. The shadows were come and gone. *The hand had reached out to save Mart.*

A Dissection of a Living Subject

The people of Texcoce, Mexico, are greatly excited over the dissection of a peon named Antonio Vangose, while still alive. While a medical student was making a dissection, the supposed corpse writhed in agony and sprang to his feet shouting, "Don't kill me." The dissector endeavored to put back pieces of flesh and sew up the incisions. The effort was of no avail, and the man died in two days.

A Successful Beekeeper.

Near Evarts, Mich., there is a beekeeper who keeps nearly 350 colonies in seven different yards, and who raised over 20,000 pounds of honey this season, and who has not failed of getting a good crop for eighteen years past.

A good sized black jet butterfly will make a fashionable bonnet.

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

A DISTINGUISHED WOMAN OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

She Did Valiant Service During the Civil War and Became a Patriotic Platform Orator, Retiring From Active Life to Pursue Literary Duties.

No woman was ever more appropriately claimed by every portion of her own extended land than Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. No woman was ever more widely known personally. She has lived in the North, the South, the East and the West. She has lectured in nearly every State in the Union, and even Europe has its claims upon her, for she has lectured in England and Scotland, and on the continent, through interpreters.

Mrs Livermore is a link between two generations. She knew and thought with the great thinkers of a generation ago. Garrison and Wendell Phillips were her compatriots. She not only lived with Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne and their contemporaries, but, with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, has lived to see the last leaf flutter from the bough where it clung, for Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was the last man of a group of brilliant literary lights of which Boston may well be proud.

A mere slip of a girl, she left her father's home to go into what seemed the far South, in response to a call from a family school in Southern Virginia.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE.

While she was in the South, Mary Ashton Rice, as she was then known, saw unutterable deeds of barbarism, and was brought face to face with the miseries of slavery, which she did not fail to study, and which fired her with enthusiasm for a cause to which a good portion of her energies were to be devoted, for she had not then thought of the suffrage question, in which she is now so deeply interested.

When she left her position in the South and returned to Massachusetts, teaching a school of her own in Duxbury, and afterward relinquishing it, in 1845, to become the wife of the Rev. D. P. Livermore, she was ready to sympathize with the anti-slavery sentiments constantly growing warmer in the North, and after moving with her husband to Chicago, in 1857, she made use of the columns of the paper Dr. Livermore published there for soliciting the cooperation of the public in the behalf of the Union soldiers of the civil war.

After moving to Chicago Mrs. Livermore wrote for every department of her husband's paper, beside attending to all her household duties and the care of her children, at the same time furnishing stories and sketches for periodicals. But with the work of the United States sanitary commission began the most telling work of her life.

It was about that time that the lyceums, which were always on the lookout for novelties, frequently asked her to go and relate her experiences in working for the soldiers, "on condition that she was have the entire evening's proceeds for the benfit of the commission. Such offers were not to be refused, so she always went.

"I had never dreamed that anybody knew who I was," said Mrs. Livermore, in relating her experiences, "or that my experiences were of interest to anybody, until we began to have our great sanitary fairs for the benefit of the commission, and then I began to read in the papers that Mrs. Livermore had done this or that, and with the success of our first fair began the real trials.

"There had been a great deal of anxiety on our part, for the starting of the fair had involved a debt of $10,000. But there were no fears after the first day, when we took $25,000. Everybody entering the halls in which the fairs were held was obliged to pass under the national colors, and even the traitors not only passed under the colors, but came to ask us if there was anything they could do to help us."

In beginning her lecturing, however, Mrs. Livermore's interest in the suffrage question was by no means cooled. She had in one savings bank $3,000 in her own right. She informed her husband that with this she intended to establish a paper to be devoted to the cause of woman suffrage.

The result was a pronounced success for the Agitator. When in 1870 the Boston suffragists wished to establish a paper there was nobody among them who felt competent to assume the responsibility, and Mrs. Livermore was asked to become its editor. William Lloyd Garrison, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Lucy Stone, Dr. Henry Blackwell and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe were the founders of the Boston publication, but of them all only Garrison had had any newspaper experience, and Susan B. Anthony's Revolution, in New York, was the only publication of the sort in the country, aside from Mrs. Livermore's.

And now, after an active public career of forty years' one of America's most famous women has decided to make herself a little less of a living sacrifice to public demands.

Such is the wonderful life of a woman of the age, who has witnessed progressive changes in every sphere relative to women, who has seen the development of philanthropies, the establishment of colleges, the revolutionized attitude of the press and the legislation for women where a half a century ago there was practically none. All this she has witnessed, in all these things she has participated; yet, never failing to mingle with the young people surrounding her, she has failed to grow old.

America a Hundred Years Ago.

Every gentleman wore a queue and powdered his hair.

Imprisonment for debt was a common practice.

There was not a public library in the United States.

Almost all the furniture was imported from England.

An old copper mine in Connecticut was used as a prison.

There was only one hat factory, and that made cocked hats.

A day laborer considered himself well paid with two shillings a day.

Crockery plates were objected to because they dulled the knives.

A man who jeered at the preacher or criticised the sermon was fined.

Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the country.

A gentleman bowing to a lady always scraped his foot on the ground.

Two stage coaches bore all the travel between New York and Boston.

The whipping post and pillory were still standing in Boston and New York.

Beef, pork, salt fish, potatoes and hominy were the staple diet all the year around.

Buttons were scarce and expensive, and the trousers were fastened with pegs or laces.

There were no manufactures in this country, and every housewife raised her own flax and made her own linen.

The church collection was taken in a bag at the end of a pole, with a bell attached to rouse sleepy contributors.

Leather breeches, a checked shirt, a red flannel jacket and a cocked hat formed the dress of an artisan.

When a man had enough tea he placed his spoon across his cup to indicate that he wanted no more.

A new arrival in a jail was set upon by his fellow prisoners and robbed of everything that he had.

Chinese Guilds.

The bankers of China, according to Frank G. Carpenter, have a guild, and it depends very much upon them whether the government is supplied with money for the war. There are nearly 1,000 banks in the two cities of Shanghai and Tien Tsin, and their members all work together. They have their connections with other banks of the empire, and they fix the rates of interest and regulate exchange. The tea merchants have a guild, and there are silk guilds and all sorts of manufacturers' unions.

These guilds have magnificent halls in the great cities, and the Hankow tea men may have a club house in Shanghai and Canton, and some of the finest buildings in China to-day are those possessed by the trades unions. I have visited many of these buildings through the courtesy of Chinese friends. You find them full of well dressed Chinamen, who are chatting together, drinking tea or playing cards. They are, in fact, much like the big club houses of America in their social aspects, and many of them have beautiful gardens connected with them.

The Pittsburg Voice.

Residents in Washington are quick to note the idiosyncrasies in local accent as developed in the changing communities of the West and South. They have discovered what is known as the Pittsburg voice. It is a little sliding up tilt at the end of each sentence. From the lips of an Allegheny belle it makes a cheery and piquant feature of the capital receptions, but gives a half pathetic turn to the utterances of her mamma, and it is rumored that it sometimes adds a querulous note to the harmonies of the household.

Fanciful social philosophers have tried to solve the Pittsburg up shoot. They say it is the result of traveling by car up the sudden inclines of the steep hills which surround, with their suburbs, the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. They say that it is simply a gasp for breath translated out of the murky atmosphere of the smoky city. There are even those who say that the Pittsburg voice is only an indication of the chronic apprehension of the trolley which residents labor under.

Why Tunnel Rails Wear Out.

Steel rails are known to have a short life in tunnel and other places into which the fumes from locomotives are discharged. This appears to be due to the conversion of the sulphur in coal into sulphuric acid, and the subsequent chemical action of the acid upon the steel.

All Yankee Quartermasters.

When the two twin-screw steamers of the American line, the Paris and the New York became naturalized, there were only two or three American citizens with a master's certificate who were thought to be competent to command them. The American line has decided to educate ambitious young natives of nautical inclination in the art of transatlantic navigation, so that the greyhounds of the future will not lack skippers.

The line has retired all its foreign-born quartermasters on the New York and put in their places native Yankees, all under 25 years of age and all desirous of becoming fourth officers. The young men are togged in jaunty suits of blue, much like that of the naval tar, and have an hereditary love of the salty air. They are well paid and treated with consideration.

The father of one of them, P. M. Dickey of Massachusetts, was a clipper captain and was lost at sea while on a voyage to India. Dickey has been following the sea almost since he knew how to walk. The father of J. T. Tanner, another quartermaster, was commander of a whaler and was also lost at sea. The father of T. P. Pratt of Maryland went down with his ship. Young Pratt has a strong liking for a sailor's life—above the forecastle. The other quartermasters of the New York are George Horton of Pennsylvania, who has had training on the schoolship Saratoga; T. F. Crockett of New York, who has served on the United States ship Dolphin, and F. T. Ellis of Maine, who comes of a family of sea rovers from Maine.

A Little Thing.

"It is a little thing to speak a phrase of common comfort which by daily use has almost lost its sense, yet on the ear of him who thinks to die unmourned it will fall like choicest music." It is a simple thing to suffer ordinary pain; but when it comes by day and night with neuralgia's cruel hurt, there's nothing better to cure it than St. Jacobs Oil, which, penetrating to every part that aches, leases the pain and leaves a perfect cure behind it. It's a little thing to do, but the comfort of relief from such distress will make one feel the happier hours of life.

The sea-cypress, a kind of coral, sometimes has 6,000 to 10,000 animals on a single branch.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

A waste of time is about as bad as a waste of money.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

The less a man talks the more time he has to think.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Don't underrate anything because you possess it.

The Standard

remedy for all stomach and liver complaints is Ripans Tabules. One tabule gives relief, but in severe cases one should be taken after each meal until the trouble has disappeared.

Abuse a man unjustly, and you will make friends for him.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

Don't go untidy on the plea that everybody knows you.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Ambition makes more sleepless nights than insomnia.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIEKER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

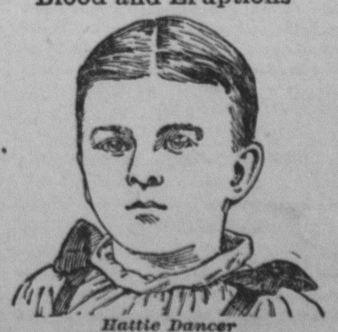
Don't contradict people even if you are sure you are right.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Borrowing is the canker and the death of every man's estate.

Hattie Well and Happy

Used to Suffer From Impure Blood and Eruptions



Hattie Dancer
Lawrence Station, N. J.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my child of impure blood and eruptions on the head. She would scratch her head so that it would bleed. The sores spread behind her ears, and the poor child suffered terribly. I doctored her the best I knew how but the sores did not get any better. But thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Olive Ointment, she is now well as any of the children. She is as large and healthy as any child five years old. This is all the medicine we take, for I do not think there is any better." GEORGE DANCER, Lawrence Station, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills Easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. FEB. 21

NOT THE RIGHT METHOD.

If Mr. Snively's bill proposing the distribution of $5,000,000 of state money for road building purposes to give that sum to the counties and townships without any condition as to the character of the roads to be constructed, it will be an egregious waste of money.

The trouble in the past has not been so much that there was no money spent on the roads, as that the methods of spending it and working on the roads made it a dead waste. If the state funds go into local hands without restriction or guarantee as to what work is to be done with them, the probability is that the greater share will be spent without securing what is needed—permanent and solid roadways.

The only purpose of state appropriation is to secure that kind of roads. The state can build roads for itself, or it can appropriate money to be given to the counties on a condition that they make roads of a prescribed standard of durability. But to give it to them unconditionally would be a very slight improvement to throwing it away.—Pittsburg *Dispatch*.

LEGISLATIVE EXTRAVAGANCE.

Senator Kauffman, of Lancaster, should be heartily applauded by all sensible citizens of the Commonwealth for his straightforward rebuke of the Legislature for its undisguised extravagance. No one can review the proceedings of the existing body without being amazed at the seemingly reckless spirit of this spendthrift assembly, so aptly embodied in the now famous remark of one exuberant legislator: "What is $100,000 to this grand old Commonwealth?" Philadelphians have suffered distressingly from their municipal housekeepers, and it is doubly discouraging to behold this contempt for the public taxpayers on the part of the state money-spenders.

"This Senate," emphatically declared Senator Kauffman on Thursday last, "has continued to increase salaries and to create useless positions, until $31,000,000 is asked for with only $19,000,000 of revenues. It is time that we cry halt before we bankrupt the treasury and wreck the Republican party."

It is a question of something more than mere Republican politics; it is the welfare of the whole Commonwealth that is at stake. But it will be encouraging news to learn that the Republican majority have awakened to some measure of their responsibility.

GOVERNOR HASTINGS will call a halt on the extravagance of the legislature after the recess says the *Patriot*. There is a disposition on the part of the members to pass all appropriation bills and throw the responsibility of disposing of them on the executive. The bills now before the appropriations committee foot up in round numbers $33,500,000, including the general appropriation bill of $16,000,000, while the state revenues for the next two years will not exceed $19,000,000. The governor has prepared a message which he will send to the legislature when it reconvenes, calling attention to these facts and urging economy in the expenditure of the people's money.

THE Republicans of the state legislature have brot forward bills that will make the expenditures of the government for next year foot up 35 million dollars, just double what the expenditures were heretofore, if there is no heading off of the grab game attempted. These fellows evidently think their big mushroom majority last fall was a license to rob the state wholesale.

Even Gov. Hastings has become alarmed over the threatened danger, and thinks his party in the legislature needs a scolding by special message. These fellows have been given a long rope and are likely to hang themselves.

THE Altoona *Tribune*, Republican, doesn't take kindly to the increase of salaries by the present legislature. It says: Thus far this legislature has increased the salaries of the superintendent of the banking department and the superintendent of public printing by fifty per cent. In the meantime the wages of their constituents have gone down.

PEOPLE often make light of nominating men for boro and township offices and nominate men who are utterly incompetent. These offices are important. All our tax ation now is for local purposes, and if these are high it is the fault of the voters in electing boobies and dummies to fill township and boro offices.

WOODWARD.

Interesting Items as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Clyde Voneida was in Union county several days last week.

L. D. Orndorf and C. D. Motz have sent in their application for trout fry to stock Pine creek and Winkleblech run.

Will Motz and mother, Mrs. J. C. Motz were in Mifflinburg several days last week.

Veteran D. M. Glenn attended comrade George Rupp's sale on last Saturday.

George Miller was to Millheim to visit J. W. Raven who is on the sick list.

John Berger, who has been lying dangerously ill at the residence of J. J. Orndorf, is still in a precarious condition.

Mr. Wm. Guistwite is very ill at his residence on Main street.

This kind of weather is very hard on our sportsmen, Theo. Hosterman and Luther Kreamer, as they cannot get around in the woods on account of the deep snow.

Sammy Williams says "confound the cold weather," as the water wheels freeze fast at the saw mill.

N. W. Eby has shut down his distillery on account of the cold weather.

Will Motz, our efficient pike manager is to be congratulated for having the pike opened in so short a time after the late storm; he had about forty men employed.

H. C. Brumgard and wife visited friends and relatives at Hartleton several days last week.

Some of the members of P. O. S. of A. Camp 357, of this place will attend the anniversary of the Laurelton camp on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22.

The public schools of this place seem to be run by the scholars instead of vica versa.

James Wirth had business at Pardee on Saturday.

Jacob Wirth was to Glen Iron Monday on business.

A. Walter and W. L. Goodhart, of Millheim, were seen on our streets on Monday.

George Glenn is home on a visit to his parents.

Services in the Evangelical church on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the P. O. S. of A., by Rev Illingworth.

The following officers have been elected to serve the ensuing year: Judge of Election, H. S. Arney; Inspector, M. O. Stover; Reg. Ass., H. O. Feidler; Assessor, E. M. Boone; Overseer of Poor, John J. Orndorf; School Director, J. J. Feidler; Supervisor, Charles Smith; Auditor, W. H. Phillips; Town Clerk, E. L. Stover.

Engle & Brungart fired up their mill preparatory to cutting out their stock of logs.

COBURN.

Death of Jacob Steiger Last Tuesday After a Lingering Illness.

Forest M. Emerick spent Sunday with his parents at Wolf's Store.

Mr. Moore, of Flemington, is sojourning a few days with his daughter, Mrs. T. B. Everett at this place.

On Friday evening a large sled load of our people drove up to J. W. Kerstetters to spend the evening in social cheer.

T. B. Everett is selling his entire stock of merchandise out at cost. He expects to leave this place on the 1st of April, having purchased a hotel property at Trout Run, Lycoming county, whither he will move in the spring. May success attend him.

Jacob Steiger died last Tuesday a week, after a lingering disease of over a year's duration. He was aged 44 years. His remains were interred at Paradise cemetery on Thursday.

R. O. Braucht's cullinary department of his hostlery was taxed to its utmost last week during the blizzard. The railroad company sent forty-four men there to be fed; but notwithstanding the large number, mine host Braucht was equal to the emergency and fed them all.

Luther Guisewite has his creamery now under roof and no doubt will soon be ready to receive the golden cream from the farmers. What we need is a few more such public spirited men to infuse new life into our town. Who will be the next to make a move to bring new enterprise to our town.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the residence of Philip Durst, in Potter township, 3 miles east of Centre Hall on

THURSDAY, MARCH, 28, 1895,

2 horses, 1 a bay horse 12 years old, good plow leader, the other a black mare 12 years, 10 good milk cows, 4 of them will be fresh by day of sale, 3 of them fresh in April, the balance fresh in fall, 8 Short-horn bulls, 1 of them 2 years old, 5 1-year old and 2 10 months old, 1 2 year old heifer, 3 yearling heifers, 2 bull calves, 3 months old, and 1 heifer calf, Chesterwhite boar 2 years old, Chesterwhite brood sow, open buggy, road cart, land roller, 2-horse wagon, iron axle spring tooth harrow, spike tooth harrow, Southbend plow Molly Stark plow, 3-horse bar share plow, Centre Hall cornplanter, log chain, double trees, single trees, butt chains, rakes, forks, corn scraper, 2 grain cradles, 2 1-horse cultivators, Hokie plow, sett double driving harness Royce self-rake harvester, family 2-seated cutter, cutting box, coal stove.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. when terms will be made known. PHILIP DURST.
WM. GOHEEN, Auc't.

PUBLIC SALE —WILL BE SOLD AT PUBlic sale about 1 mile west of Old Fort on

SATURDAY, MARCH 30,

3 head horses, sound, good workers and leaders, 1 Jersey cow, 3 head milk cows, all of them fresh 5 head young cattle, 1 Chesterwhite brood sow, pigs by time of sale, 2 fine shoats, 1 Deering binder, 1 Osborne mower, good as new, 1 bob sled, 2 2-horse wagons, 2 plows, 1 harrow, 1 pair hay ladders, Centre Hall cornplanter, hay fork, 2 set of tug harness, 2 pair flynets, forks and rakes, shovels, chains, bridles, collars, lead and check lines, grind stone, dinner bell, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock when terms will be made known. HENRY KLINE.
WM. GOHEEN, Auc't.

EXTRAORDINARY... ...REDUCTION SALE

Of all Winter Goods for the purpose of closing out our entire Winter Stock. This to last for thirty days only. This means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices we have had during the past season.

In February we shall commence to take inventory and make ready for our Spring Stock, and for that season we shall dispose of all

Our Winter Stock Regardless of Retail Value!

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Overcoats, the finest of Long Dress Overcoats,	were $13.50,	now	$11.00
Men's Overcoats,	worth 10.50,	now	8.00
" "	" 9.50,	"	7.00
" "	" 9.00,	"	6.75
" "	" 6.00,	"	4.50
" "	" 5.00,	"	3.75
" "	" 4.00,	"	3.50
" "	" 3.50,	"	3.00
" "	" 3.00,	"	2.50

Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' Overcoats,	worth 5.50,	now	4.50
" "	" 4.50,	"	3.50
" "	" 3.50,	"	2.50
" "	" 3.00,	"	2.00
Children's Overcoats, 1.00 1.25, 1.50, and 2.00			

Men's Winter Suits.

Men's Winter Suits that	were 13.50,	now	10.50
" "	" 11.50,	"	9.50
" "	" 10.50,	"	8.50
" "	" 8.00,	"	6.00
" "	" 6.00,	"	4.50
" "	" 5.00,	"	3.50
Boys' Winter Suits,	" 8.00,	"	6.00
" "	" 7.00,	"	5.00
" "	" 5.00,	"	3.50
" "	" 4.00,	"	2.75
" "	" 3.00,	"	2.25
" "	" 2.50,	"	2.00
" "	" 2.00,	"	1.25
" "	" 1.25,	"	1.00
" "	" 1.00,	"	.85

Blankets.

Blankets,	were 6.00	now 4.75	Blankets,	were 1.25	now	90c
"	5.00	3.75	"	1.00		75c
"	3.00	2.25				
"	2.00	1.50				
"	1.50	1.00				

Dress Goods

All Wool 54 inch Cloth,	-	was 65c now 38c
All Wool 40 inch Cloth,	-	was 50c now 48c
" "	-	was 45c now 32c
" "	- -	was 35c now 28c
" "	- -	was 25c now 18c
All Wool Henriettas, in all Colors	-	was 60c now 34c
The Heaviest Kind of Outing Flannels,		was 15c now 11c
" " " "		was 10c now 8½c
" " " "		was 9c now 7½c
" " " "		was 6c and 7c now 5c

Underwear.

Men's Under Shirts & Drawers, fine,	-	were 1.50	now 1.00
heavy, all wool,	-	" 1.00	" 75c
" "	-	" 90c	70 & 75
" "	-	" 60c	" 37c
" "	-	" 50c	" 35c
" "	-	" 25c	" 20c

	That were,	Now,		That were,	Now,
Men's & Boy's Caps	75c	59c	Men's & Boys' Caps,	25c	19c
"	50c	38c	"	20c	12½c
"	35c	20c			

Ladies' Hose, all wool,	from 15c up	Red Flannels,	were 40, now 30
Children's & Misses',	6c and up	"	35, 25
Men's Woolen Socks,		"	25, 18
were 25 & 30, now 17 & 18		One lot Men's good, heavy Winter	
" 15 & 18, 9 & 10		Shirts,	worth $1.00, now 49c
Ladies' Muffs as low as 44c, and better grades in same low proportions.		Very best Bleached Muslin, 6 & 7c	
		Best Unbleached Muslin, 4, 4 1-2, 5	
Ladies' Corsets,	from 23c up	Tickings,	from 7c up

Fine Shoes.

Women's Best Calfskin Shoes, fine, soft goods, that were	$1.50,	now	$1.30
" " "	1.35,	"	1.20
" " "	1.15,	"	1.00
" " "	1.10,	"	97c
" " "	1.00,	"	89c
Children's Shoes,	were 1.25,	now	1.00
" " "	1.00,	"	89c
" " "	90c,	"	74c
" " "	80c,	"	60c
" " "	75c,	"	58c

Infant Shoes, that were 50, 40 and 30c, now 40, 35 and 25c.

Men's and Boys' Shoes,

that were	2.50,	now	2.00
" " "	2.00,	"	1.50
" " "	1.50,	"	1.15
" " "	1.25,	"	90
" " "	90,	"	75 & 85

The greatest stock of Rubbers in the county of the very best make, at correspondingly low prices.

We have no space to detail our entire stock, but the above will give an idea of what we propose to do for the next 30 days. You will remember that we have sold goods cheaper the past season than has ever been known before. Now we have made the above reduction even from that basis. We must move our winter stock as we propose to have a great line of Spring goods in due season.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre Co., Pa.

Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 14, 1895.—In accordance with the provisions of their charter the thirty-seventh annual statement of the transactions of the company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 32 856 75
Cash premiums		1 645 23
Borrowed money		760 00
Cash in Treasury		278 69

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 181 18	
Salary of Secretary	125 00	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Printing, office rent, postage, stationary	93 91	
Election board	3 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Estate of D. A. Musser	97 31	
John Mover, small fire	5 00	
A. G. Archey, "	2 00	
W. W. Witmer, "	15 00	
Trustees Madisonburg Luth church	55 00	
Mrs. L. B. Stover, loss on furniture	45 00	
Exr. L. B. Stover, on house	1 202 85	
Hazel & Gramley	500 00	
D. L. Bartges, borrowed money	150 00	
Interest on same	2 42—	2 532 67
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		33 008 10
To which add notes of '90, '91, '92, and '93		83 369 04
Leaving the available assets in force this day		116 377 14
Insurances taken the past year	346 670 34	
To which add insurances of 1890, '91, '92, '93	925 498 10	
Risks and insurances in force this day		1 271 568 44
Minus cancelations		23 545 75
		1 248 022 69

LIABILITES.

B. F. Frankenberger, premium note due Dec. 29, 1894	60 00	
J. C. Smull, premium note due Nov. 1897	59 00	
Saml. Garner, premium note due Oct. 1896	88 96	
Borrowed money	710 00	
Interest same	47 13	
Hazel & Gramley	103 00	
Total am't liabilities		1 068 09
Amount outstanding		573 88

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brungart, J. B Fisher, H. B Herring, Jacob Bottorf, Fred Kurtz, W. Fred Reynolds, J. G. Bailey, H. C. Campbell, Frank McFarlane, J. H. Musser, J. C. Smith. The Board thereupon organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred. Kurtz.
Vice President, H. B Herring.
Treasurer, James C. Boal.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y. President.

NOTE.—Since the above was prepared $500 on borrowed money and the Frankenberger note of $60 have been paid.

A YOUNG GIRL'S FORTUNE.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

Nothing appeals so strongly to a mother's affection as her daughter just budding into womanhood. Following is an instance: "Our daughter, Blanche, now 15 years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. She was in such a condition that we had to keep her from school and abandon her music lessons. In fact, we feared St. Vitus dance, and are positive but for an invaluable remedy she would have had that terrible affliction. We had employed physicians, but she received no benefit from them. The first of last August she weighed but 75 pounds, and although she has taken only three bottles of Nervine she now weighs 106 pounds; her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and studies with comfort and ease. She has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid, and no money could procure for our daughter the health Dr. Miles' Nervine has brought her."

When my brother recommended the remedy I had no faith in patent medicines, and would not listen to him, but as a last resort he sent us a bottle, we began giving it to Blanche, and the effect was almost immediate."—Mrs. R. R. Bullock, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

IS EARLY RISING HEALTHFUL?

It is if You Start the Day by Reading the Right Kind of a Newspaper, and

THE PATRIOT is the right kind. It is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day.

It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the State, and the only one printed at the State Capital, the official and political centre of the Commonwealth.

It prints the news, receiving it over its own wires through the extraordinary facilities of the great Press associations, aided by its own correspondents.

THE PATRIOT is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and an enemy of corrupt monopolies. It isn't afraid to fight the wrong; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

It makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other State papers combined.

The Legislative session of 1895 will be of great importance to the people of the State. THE PATRIOT with special reporters will keep its readers fully informed concerning this and all other political and economic matters. It has exclusive opportunities for securing advance news of a public kind.

DAILY, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.
WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.
THE DAILY issue will be sent four months on trial, by mail only, on receipt of $1.
THE WEEKLY will be sent four months on trial, by mail only, on recnipt of 25 cents.
THE PATRIOT is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philad.
Free to the Unemployed: It inserts without charge advertisements of those wanting employment. Its Help Order has brought assistance to Hundreds. It has a cent a Word Want Column for other wants.

Address, THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
Harrisburg, Pa.

TANSY PILLS!
ALL DRUG STORES
SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

HAVE YOU READ THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES is the most entensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3 per annum; $1 for four months; 30c per month; delivered by carriers for 6c per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages—168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2 per annum; 5c per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5 per annum; 50c per month.

WEEKLY EDITION, 50 cents a year.

Address all letters to
THE TIMES,
Philadelphia.

JUST A LITTLE BETTER, JUST A LITTLE BRIGHTER, THAN ALL OTHERS

Is what you want in your newspaper.

THE PITTSBURGH CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH FILLS THE WANT.

It is the leading family paper of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia. It gives all the news of the world. Its news from foreign lands is full and accurate. The only paper in Western Pennsylvania receiving the day reports of the Associated Press.

MARKET REPORTS.

Its market reports are recognized authority, always being complete and correct. Its general political news, editorials and discussions are comprehensive and interesting.

8-10-12 and 16 Pages
One Cent a Copy.
Delivered in all towns daily for
Six Cents a Week.
Mailed for 25c a Month.

WHAT YOUR THUMB TELLS.

Square Type. Conical. Spatulated. Artistic. Philosophic. Feminine.

The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied is the Spatulated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepares especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent oil-picture of roses, 16¼ x 24 inches, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpré, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1895. The cost of this superb work of art was $350.00; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the articles are so profusely and superbly illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philosophic Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day. Demorest's is simply a perfect Family Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthlies. Send in your subscription; it will cost only $2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pages, and its articles on family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the Feminine Type of Thumb, which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the gentler sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen copy (free), and you will admit that seeing these THUMBS has put you in the way of saving money by finding in one Magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of the whole family.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MILLHEIM NEWS.

Our Correspondent Writes A Breezy Letter from the Town.

Jonathan Auman, of near Rebersburg, sold his farm last week to Charles Bierly. Consideration, about $2000.

Dr. J. W. Stam has again located here, and is picking up patients. His family will move here sometime next month.

De Voe's forecast of the weather for February, as published in the World, has not panned out according to his ideas so far in this locality.

It is about time for the borough dads to see about clearing the boardwalks of drifted snow. In many places people are compelled to take to the middle of the streets.

Michael Rishell, an old resident of Miles township, was buried last week, aged about 60 years. He had been sick and unable to do anything for a long time.

The snow drifts on North street are sights worth seeing. At Charlie Albrights, a tunnel has been dug through the snow on the boardwalk of about thirty feet in length, and about three feet wide and six feet high, and people now walk through the tunnel. Many people visit the locality to see how it looks.

The snow tunnel at the residence of John Stoner, is a very pretty sight.

Dr. Samuel G. Gutelius is under the weather somewhat, and the condition of Uriah Reifsnyder is not improved much, as also Isaac W. Raven.

Horace Winkelman and sister, and Miss Mattie Rogers, from Nittany valley, paid a visit to our town last week, and were snow bound for three or four days.

The Index Medicine Co. that were here last week, did not do much business. Some of the party were a little too flip, and our people became disgusted with them, in the manner that the head man talked about our people. They should have the cold shoulder wherever they go.

Harry Mathers, of Lewisburg; E. L. Detwiler, of Philadelphia; George Spaid, of Beavertown, and Charley Walleze, of Danville, were snow bound from Thursday of last week until Tuesday the next week. All registered at the Musser house. A good jovial set of fellows.

The public sale at the residence of George M. Rupp, at Aaronsburg, last Saturday, was largely attended.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

NEW OPENING....

The undersigned is about to occupy his new business stand and will open out an entirely new stock of

Furniture &... ...Wall Paper

Parlor Suits - from $25 up.
8-piece Oak Suits, from $26 up.
Chairs, - from $4 to $10.
Rocking Chairs, $1.40 to $5.00.
Bed Springs and Mattresses correspondingly low.

All goods having been purchased low will be sold at

15 per cent. less than heretofore.

o——o

Goeds sold on installments to responsible parties at acceptable terms. Call and see—satisfaction guaranteed.

F. W. WEBER,
BOALSBURG, - PA.

KRUMRINE BROS.,

Apothecaries,

Bellefonte, - Penna.

Headquarters for

FINE PERFUMERY AND : : : : TOILET REQUISITES.

GET AN EDUCATION.

Education and fortune go hand in hand Get an education at the Central State Normal School Lock Haven, Pa. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students For illustrated catalogue address,

JAMES ELDON, Pb. D., Principal,
novly Lock Haven.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE goods named below, at constable's sale, as the property of Abe. Halderman, Feb. 11, 1895, the same will be left in possession of Mrs. Abe. Holderman, at the pleasure of the undersigned: 1 horse, 1 mule, 1 cow, 4 hogs, calf, 2-horse wagon, drill, plow, share of wheat, hay, saw logs and all other personal property of Abe Holderman. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same in any manner

MILTON KLINE.
feb14-3t Tusseyville.

IN RE-ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN A. Slack, in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. 334 April term 1894. The undersigned, an auditor, appointed by the said court to hear and pass upon the exceptions, if any, filed to the account of James C. Boal, Assignee, &c., and to make distribution of the funds of the said estate in the hands of the said accountant to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties in interest, for the purposes of the said appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Friday, March 1st, 1895, at 10 o'clock, a. m. where and when all parties in interest may attend, if they see proper.

C. P. HEWES,
feb14-3t Auditor.

—Don't shiver; get one of those good storm coats at Lewin's, Bellefonte, and be comfortable. Low price.

It's Waterproof.

Interlined "Celluloid" Collars and Cuffs turn water like a duck's back and show neither spot nor soil. They are not effected by perspiration, and always look as if right out of the box. When they get soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth. These are but a few of the advantages of wearing the "Celluloid" Collars and Cuffs. There are many others that you will readily discover the first time you wear one.

They are the only waterproof interlined collars and cuffs made. Be sure to get the genuine with this trade mark

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

stamped inside, if you desire perfect satisfaction. Made in all sizes and all styles. If you can't get them at the dealers, we will send sample postpaid, on receipt of price: Collars, 25 cents each. Cuffs, 50 cents pair. State size, and whether you want a stand-up or turned-down collar.

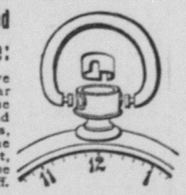
THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

WITHOUT THE

Non-pull-out BOW (RING)

it is easy to steal or ring watches from the pocket. The thief gets the watch in one hand, the chain in the other and gives a short, quick jerk—the ring slips off the watch stem, and away goes the watch, leaving the victim only the chain.

This idea stopped that little game:



The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Sold by all watch dealers, without cost, on Jas. Boss Filled and other cases containing this trade mark—

A watch case opener sent free on request

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE PRESS

PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY SUNDAY WEEKLR
FOR 1895.

Pennsylvania's Greatest Family Newspaper.

It Prints All the News.

Pre-Eminently a Family Newspaper,

appealing directly to the interests of every member of the household, by the absence of anything of an objectionable character in either of its news, literary or advertising columns.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM THE PRESS IS AMONG THE BEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRESS WANT "ADS" give the greatest results. The people believe in them and use them. THE PRESS prints as high as 4,550 want advertisements in a single issue and has received 15,069 answers to Press Want Ads. in a single day. This shows why Press Want Ads. give the greatest results.

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS, Prepaid;

"Situations Wanted,"		½ cent a word
"Help Wanted"		1 cent a word
"Boarding"		2 cents a word
"Rooms"		2 cents a word
"For Sale" and "Business Opportunities"	Sund. W'kly.	2 cents a word. 1 cent a word.

For small amounts one-cent or two-cent stamps are accepted same as cash.

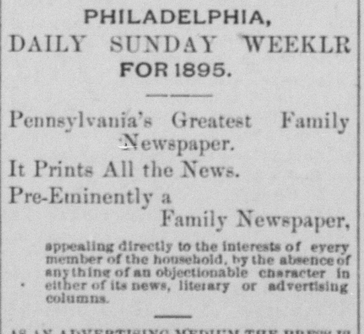
TERMS OF THE PRESS.

By mail, postage free in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily (except Sunday), one year,	$6.00
" " one month;	.50
" (including Sunday), one year,	7.50
" " one month,	.65
Sunday, one year,	2.00
Weekly Press, one year,	1.00

Drafts, Checks and other remittances should be made payable to the order of

THE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
Philadelphia, Pa.



You ought to get Dr. Day's Strong Cough Syrup.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED ONE mile west of Millheim along turnpike, containing

o——o 165 ACRES, o——o

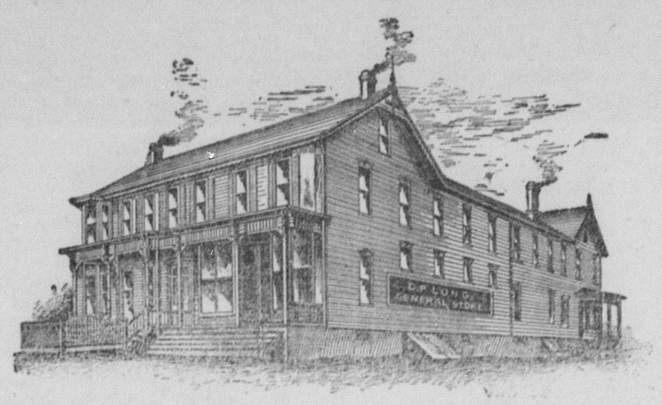
Well cultivated, with stone Dwelling-House, Bank barn, and outbuildings. A fine spring of water, young orchard, and all improvements in No. 1 condition.

ALSO—100 acres, more or less within Millheim borough, in excellent condition, good location, being in close proximity to church, schools, market, etc.

For terms apply to A. J. GEPHART,
dec6tf Millheim, Pa.

THE CREATEST

BARGAIN STORE IN CENTRE CO.



COME AND SEE!

Prices reduced in order to make large sales in all lines. Must reduce my stock at sacrifice prices. : : : : : : : : :

Woolen Goods, - Dry Goods, - Blankets, - Clothing, - Boots and Shoes,

Must be sold within the next 10 days.

Wanted - - Wanted

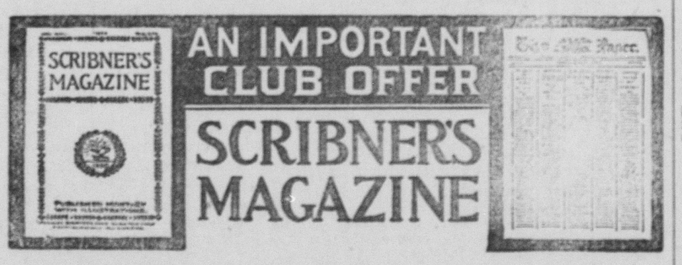
To supply my shipping trade for the next 10 days:

6,000 lbs. Dressed of Pork.
1,000 lbs. of Live Chickens, Turkeys and Ducks.

I will the highest market prices. Bring anything you have in the above line. Call and see or write by return mail. : : : : : : : : : : : :

C. P. LONG,

SPRING MILLS. PENNA.



By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to offer SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for 1895 and a full year's subscription to the REPORTER for $4.00. If purchased separately these periodicals would cost $5.00

IT IS THE PLAN OF SCRIBNER'S to give its readers next year a history of the past 25 years in the United States. (1869-'95.) These years have been unparalleled in the history of the world for national development and material progress. The narrative will be written in a graphic and picturesque style by President Andrews, of Brown University, and capable artists will illustrate it.

ROBERT GRANT, whose "Reflections of a Married Man" will long be remembered, has written a series of articles on "The Art of Living," in which he sets himself to solve, as far as such problems can be solved, questions which beset every well-to-do family: The Income—The Dwelling—Household Expenses—Education of Children—Married and Single Life—The Summer Problem, etc. Beautifully illustrated.

GEORGE MEREDITH, whom more than one good authority has pronounced the greatest of living novelists, has written a strong serial, "The Amazing Marriage," to begin in January.

W. D. HOWELLS will contribute a novel entitled "The Story of a Play."

IN THE LAND OF DON QUIXOTE will be a series of three sketches illustrated by a number of Daniel Vierge's wonderful drawings.

SINGLE ARTICLES in great variety have been arranged for and the illustrations will be elaborate.

Scribner's for 1895 Will be Better Than Ever.

If you desire only SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE remit $3.00 to the Publishers:

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

GREAT STOCK!
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Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6 45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.32 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.25 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.55 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m, 10.19 a m, 5.02 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m., and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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THE COST OF CONGRESS.

RUNNING EXPENSES OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

Uncle Sam Pays $2,856,386.10 in Salaries to Members and Employes--Eighty-eight Senators Waited On by 219 Persons.

When Utah's two senators take their seats the Senate will number 90, while the House of Representatives at present has 356 members. Each of these receives a yearly salary of $5,000. The amount paid in salaries, including those of the two new senators, will therefore be $2,230,000 yearly. Congress usually sits from December to June, and has daily sessions from 12 noon till 6 o'clock. For six months' work of six hours daily $5,000 is very fair payment. But these salaries are a small part of the personal cost of congressmen.

The employes and their annual salaries are as follows: In the Senate—Secretary, $5,396; secretary to president of the Senate, $2,220, chaplain, $960; nineteen clerks, at an average of $2,373.05 each, $45,088; librarian, $2,220; assistant librarian, $1,440; keeper of stationery, $2,102.40 assistant keeper of stationery, $1,800; assistant keeper of stationery, $1,000; thirty-one messengers, at $1,440; each, $44,640; twenty-one laborers at $720 each, $15,120; one female laborer, $720; eight skilled laborers at $1,000 each, $8,000; five pages at $912.50 each, $4,562.50; thirty-two clerks to various officials and committees, at an average of $2,453.43¾ each, $78,510; eighteen messengers to various committees and officials, at an average of $1,486.66 2-3 each, $26,760; telegraph operator, $1,200; sergeant at arms, $4,500; assistant doorkeeper, $3,0 2; acting assistant doorkeeper, $2,592; postmaster, $2,250; five mail carriers, at $1,200 each, $6,000

Superintendent of document room, $3,000; two assistants to superintendent of document room, at $1,440 each, $2,880; one assistant to superintendent of document room, $1,200; superintendent of folding room, $2,160; assistant to superintendent of folding room, $1,200; foreman in folding room, $1,200; six folders, at $939 each, $5,634; chief engineer, $2,160; three assistant engineers, at $1,440 each, $4,320; two elevator conductors, at $1,200 each, $2,400; assistant elevator conductor, $1,000; two firemen, at $1,095 each, $2,190; upholsterer and locksmith, $1,440; two carpenters, at $960 each, $1,920; one varnisher, $1,800; two janitors, at $900 each, $1,800; telephone operator, $720; attendant in toilet room, $840; one stableman, $600; one stableman, $720; two stablemen, at $540 each, $1,080.

It will be seen that the eighty-eight gentlemen comprising the Senate require a force of 219 persons to wait upon them, at an annual cost of $298,576.90 to the public treasury. Add to this the salaries of eighty-eight senators at $5,000 each, and there is a grand total of $738,576.90.

The employes of the House are one chaplain, $900; private secretary to the speaker, $2,102.40; thirty-five clerks, at an average of $2,294.53 57-each, $77,858.80; fifty messengers at an average of $1,142.56 each, $57,128; twenty-two clerks to various committees, at an average of $2,018.18 2-11 each, $44,400; two messengers to committees at $1,000 each, $2,000; department messenger, $2,000; three pages, at $720 each, $2,160; one page at $500; twenty-four laborers, at an average of $709.16 2-3 each, $17,020; librarian, $2,000; two assistants, at $1,800 each, $3,600; bookkeeper, $1,600; locksmith, $1,440; assistant files clerk, $900; telegraph operator, $900; sergeant at arms, $4,500; deputy sergeant at arms, $2,000; cashier, $3,000; paying teller, $2,000; bookkeeper, $1,800; postmaster, $2,500; assistant postmaster, $2,000; doorkeeper, $3,500; assistant doorkeeper, $2,000; janitor, $1,200; superintendent document room, $2,000; assistant superintendent document room, $2,000; special employe, $1,500; two chief pages at $900 e ch, $1,800; attendant in ladies' room, $600; superintendent of folding room, $2,000; foreman of the folding room, $1.500; one folder, $1,200; ten folders, at $900 each, $9,000; five folders, at $840 each, $4,200; fifteen folders, at $720 each, $10,800; driver, $600; watchman, $900; chief engineer, $1,700; two assistant engineers, at $1,200 each, $2,400; four elevator conductors, at $1,100 each, $4,400; five firemen, at $900 each, $4,500; electrician, $1,200; chief official reporter on debates, $6,000; four assistants, at $5,000 each, $20,000; two stenographers to committees, at $4,000 each, $8,000; chief indexer to Journal of Congress, $2,500; eight assistant indexers, at an average of $1,000 each, $8,000.

This list shows that the members of the House require 227 persons to wait upon them, or only eight more than are required by the much smaller number of senators, and the cost of this House force is $337,809.20, or about $39,000 more than the Senate employes receive. Add to this the salaries of the 356 Representatives at $5,000 each, and there is a grand total of $2,117,809.20 paid annually by Uncle Sam to his hired people in the House. Then add to this the $738,576.90 spent on the Senate, and $2,856,386.10 is the total payroll of Congress.

But it must be borne in mind that this enormous outlay is far from representing the entire cost of running the Senate and House. The expenses for stationery, printing and other extravagances are very great. All the salaries are large. The pages, receiving $900, are boys from 10 to 14 years. Clerks receiving $2,000 to $3,000 a year would not obtain $1,000 anywhere else. Laborers receiving $900 a year would be hodcarriers at $1.25 a day if they were not able to make themselves useful to members of Congress.

Of Interest to Engineers.

In considering the question, sometimes asked, as to whether the water from a pond having no outlet can be uaed for condensing by circulating the water over and over again, W. G. Kerr, a practical engineering authority, remarks that the success of such a system naturally depends upon the size of the pond, both volume and surface being factors in the determination of its efficiency; that is, the pond must evidently have such a volume of water that a given quantity shall remain in it the length of time necessary for the cooling effect of the total surface to abstract the amount of heat which the quantity of water received in the operation of condensing the steam. Mr. Kerr says that with a surface condenser the waste by evaporation would need to be supplied, while with the jet condenser the extra hot water would need to be cooled. Again, the exact dimensions of such a pond or reservoir would need to be determined in each instance by a very careful calculation and with due regard to local conditions, such as temperature, climate, etc. The practical points involved in the question at issue are treated by Mr. Kerr in a manner that would seem to be decisive.

How to Blow Through a Brickbat.

"You wouldn't believe it possible to blow out a candle flame through a brickbat," remarked a celebrated physicist, whose penchant it is to give scientific research a practical bearing. "It can be done, however, and its illustrates the all pervasive qualities of air. Most rooms are largely ventilated through their walls, and the brick and mortar are merely very rudimentery lungs, which take in and throw out the atmosphere with little hindrance.

"You may try the experiment yourself. Place a candle on the other side of your brick and use two funnels, with the flaring ends on the opposite sides of the brickbat with the small end of one in line with your mouth and the small end of the other trained on the candle flame. The least breath will make the light flicker, and a hearty expiration will extinguish it altogether. Try it and see."

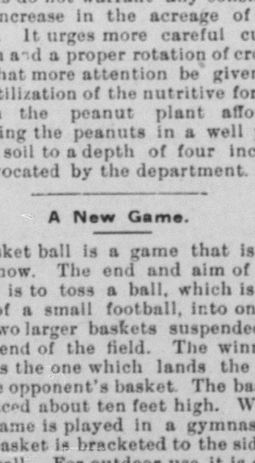
Peanut Culture.

The possibilities in the culture and uses of peanuts are pointed out in a bulletin issued by the agricultural department and compiled by R. B. Handy, of the office of the experiment stations. Attempts have been made to introduce peanut meal as an article of human food, and extension of the manufacture of peanut oil has been urged, but the report indicates that the present conditions do not warrant any considerable increase in the acreage of the crops. It urges more careful cultivation and a proper rotation of crops, and that more attention be given to the utilization of the nutritive forage which the peanut plant affords. Planting the peanuts in a well prepared soil to a depth of four inches is advocated by the department.

A New Game.

Basket ball is a game that is the rage now. The end and aim of the game is to toss a ball, which is the size of a small football, into one of the two larger baskets suspended at each end of the field. The winning side is the one which lands the ball in the opponent's basket. The basket is placed about ten feet high. When the game is played in a gymnasium the basket is bracketed to the side of the wall. For outdoor use it is supported at the same height by an upright post. No pushing, tripping, shouldering, is allowed. The score is counted by points. A goal counts three points; a foul one point for the opponents. A majority of points decides the game.

An Ecclesiastical Item.



A little man almost always likes a big pedestal to stand on.

Manufacturing Nightmare.

People have been known to eat indigestible suppers in order to produce dreadful dreams. For instance, a painter of the last century was noted for the horrible nature of his pictures. Report says of him that he used to eat raw beef and underdone pork chops for supper, and so bring on nightmare, which gave him fresh ideas.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

WM. BIGELOW went from California to Michigan to prove that his wife was one of the "Green heirs," only to discover that hers was a different fomily of Greens. He felt so himself.

GENERAL SIR GARNET WOLSELEY says that one secret of the superiority of Japan's military system is that the profession of arms is held in high regard, while in China the lowest classes only are recruited into the army and soldiers are rather looked down upon.

AT the last monthly sitting of the magistrates at Holbeach, England, there were no cases to be tried, and the chairman was presented with a pair of white gloves in recognition of the event. It was the first occurrence of such an event in fifty years, if indeed it had ever happened before at Holbeach.

SOMETIMES a good thing happens to a woman by accident. Mrs. L. E Castle, of Callender, Ia., has just been qualified to act as justice of the peace by chance. Her husband runs a drug store in her name, and thus her initials were used on the ballots instead of his. As there was no law against her acting as justice, she has been sworn in.

PLEASURE loving as they are, the Japanese are capable pf asceticism, as in the case of the schoolboy who refused to eat cake at a party. His reason was that he had to earn his own living and didn't wish to get the taste for luxuries.

HERE are statistics which should fill the hearts of all opponents of the new woman with glee. The Birmingham (England) registers show that the year 1894, which was remarkable for the appearance of the new woman, was also remarkable for an alarming increase of crime among women. It is assumed that all other centers where women are actively engaged in wage earning pursuits show a proportionate increase.

A NEW peril to the profession has been discovered by Prof. Demosthenes, of Bucharest, who writes to the Bulletin Medical warning his brother doctors against receiving fees sent to them by patients suffering from contagious diseases. Such money, the learned professor points out, ought to be kept in a pocketbook of metal, which can be sterilized by heat.

JUDGE JOHNSON, of Milwaukee, has sensibly decided that a check given to a woman's husband is not a payment to her. The case was that of Susan Marrigold, who agreed to sign away her dower right in a piece of land sold by her husband to the Cudahys for $500. The purchasers gave her check to her husband, and the court held this was not sufficient.

A WELL known horseman has discovered a fact in natural history which may not be generally known. It is that all four footed beasts, in making the first movement in walking, running or any sort of forward motion, always employ the left hind leg as a starter. Even a child, if put down on all fours, and bidden to advance in that position, will make the first move with his left leg, his hands at the time occupying the place of an animal's forelegs.

THE London Statist contains an article on the "Command of the Sea," written by T. Lloyd, in which the curious argument is advanced that in case of a war England "would in many respects be infinitely better able to bear the cost of a great conflict than the United States was thirty years ago, because," remarks the writer, "in the first place, the money which the government would require to borrow would be raised at home. Consequently the debt charge would not be a drain upon our resources; it would be merely a transfer of wealth from one portion of the people to another."

POETS rave over tropical isles of Eden, but as far as white men are concerned there is no paradise in the South seas without its drawbacks. Robert Louis Stevenson thought Samoa was the ideal place, but that opinion was largely due to the fact the climate suited him. Americans or Europeans who are in good health do not fancy Samoa, as one is apt to contract some curious maladies. Many white men have fallen victims to elephantiasis and other terrible diseases. Now comes a report that a deadly kind of malarial fever is slaying hundreds on the islands. Civilization promises in a few years to reduce the Samoans as seriously as it has affected the Hawaiians.

THE Age of Steel says that the Mississippi river commission is considering the subject of dredging the Mississippi river along its entire navigable length. Experiments have been made with a dredge which is used in Germany for similar purposes, and the best results have been obtained. On the Cherokee bar, below Cairo, a new channel was made, giving seven feet of water, where there was four and one-half before. Above Cape Girardeau, the same excellent results were obtained in the face of adverse conditions. It is thought that the outlook for the establishment of a permanent dredging force is good, and that soon rivermen may look for a clear channel from St. Louis to the gulf at all seasons of the year.

It was stated last year that out of the 70,000 college men in this country and Canada, 38,000 were church members, and the remaining 32,000 were not. Next statistics were furnished by the Young Men's Christian associations established in some hundreds of colleges. Since that report, however, thirty-six new branches have been formed, giving larger returns, though the average is not so good. Three hundred and thirty-five college associations show that 32,000 men are church members in the colleges which have associations and about 43,000 are not. There are said to be altogether 200,000 men in the institutions of higher learning on this continent, so that, assuming the same proportion, there are probably 85,000 church members out of 200,000 college students.

WHEN Yukichi Fukuzawa, the great Japanese teacher and pamphleteer, first visited the United States, some thirty years ago, he purchased out of his slender means a copy of Webster's American dictionary of the English language. The book became the instrument by means of which the storehouse of western scientific and technical knowledge was first unlocked to the hungry Japanese intellect. The soldier, the missionary, and, above all, the merchant, have hitherto been recognized as the advanced guard in the invasion of barbarism by the forces of civilization. It is time that the lexicographer should receive his due. Let missionaries arm themselves with dictionaries and make a still hunt for heathen scholars who need such books. The Japs are intelligent enough to know what they want.

THAT no less than 23,000 people should have perished last year in the Indian province of Bengal from snake bites shows how little progress has been made by science toward the discovery of some antidote for the poison of these reptiles. The trouble is that the poison of nearly each species seems to affect a different organ of the body. Thus the bite of a cobra seems to paralyze the lungs, while the poison of the dabola produces terrible convulsions. From time immemorial physicians of every clime and race have devoted their energies to the discovery of cures for these bites; but judging from the heavy list of casualties from this source alone in Bengal, the most highly civilized province and possessed of the best system of medical supervision of all English colonial dependencies, it would seem that all efforts in this direction have been abortive.

FRUIT is not valued for food as it should be. The common notion is that it is too watery to be of great value, except as a relish. The grains that are nearly free from water are depended upon for nutrition. The chemists tell us that most kinds of fruits average 83 per cent. water and only 17 per cent. of solid dry matter. How, it may be asked, can men live on food with so little substance as this? But milk has 87 per cent. of water and is very nearly a complete food. It is much more a complete food than whole dry grain would be. Neither flour nor grain can be well used unless cooked. For this water is added. Then, in eating bread or puddings, or whatever else is made from flour and meal, more water is drank. If it isn't, the food constipates and does not digest properly. One way or another the human system requires a large percentage of water, as, indeed, it is itself largely composed of water. Fruit has a considerable proportion of sweet. This is as nutritious as starch, and more easily digested. When starchy foods are eaten they are changed to sugar by the gastric juices. So far, therefore, the sugar of fruits is already partly digested.

Our Animal Friends, the monthly journal published by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is interesting itself in the welfare of animals in transit from port to port, especially in the Atlantic cattle trade. It points out "the necessity which exists for better arrangements to prevent wanton cruelties to animals at sea, and the still greater necessity for demanding of shipowners in the cattle trade that they shall make arrangements to prevent needless suffering and destruction of property." Bills have been introduced in Congress for the correction of these evils, but thus far the matter has had comparatively little attention in either the House or the Senate. Our Animal Friends urges that Congress pass a bill providing for an international humane conference, at which the United States shall be represented by five delegates appointed by the President of the United States. It is further urged no remuneration be paid the delegates. "Men can be found," says Our Animal Friends, "who are competent and qualified to act as delegates to such a conference, and who would willingly give their time and services without remuneration. Men of the right stamp would desire to make the work as short and effective as possible. To propose the bestowal of five salaries of $5,000 a year is to invite the candidacy of men of a very different stamp, whose view would be to continue their tenure of office as long as possible."

FOR eighteen years the city of Humboldt, Kan., has had no qualified municipal officers, although an election is held every year. The council meets without taking the oath of office. The mayor is merely chairman of a committee of citizens—the council—and the meetings of the committee are held regularly. Ordinances are passed giving the city marshal and the street commissioner power to keep the town orderly and clean. The council cannot handle any public money. The little money used by the council is raised by private subscription among the residents of the town. The city marshal is only a fiat functionary, so to speak, as are the street commissioner and the city clerk. In other words, the city of Humboldt is not a legal corporation, on the theory that having no qualified officers it cannot be required by the courts to cancel a bonded debt incurred eighteen years ago when a railroad was projected from Fort Scott to Humboldt. The road was graded, but as the expected tide of prosperity showed no sign of setting in, the tracks were not laid. The bonds were bought up by "innocent purchasers" for twenty-five cents on the dollar, and the people of Humboldt, having received no benefit from the railroad enterprise, declined to pay their creditors more than that proportion of the face value of the bonds; hence the fiction of a city government which has existed for eighteen years. They have always been ready to liquidate their debt at twenty-five cents on the dollar, and now expect, as their offer has never been accepted, that in two years more the statute of limitations will release them from any obligation whatsoever, when the municipal officers will qualify as formerly.

Schoolhouses for Truants.

One result of the compulsory education law of New York, which has just gone into effect, and the enforcement of which is sure to be attended by many difficulties, will be the erection, or at least the establishment in New York city of truant schools for the exclusive accommodation of habitual non attendants or pupils who are insubordinate, disorderly or irregular in their attendance. If the law is to be strictly carried out, says the Washington Post, it will give a new impetus to the building of new schoolhouses all over the State, for there are numerous large towns where there is not room enough for the regularly enrolled pupils who are desirous of going to school, to say nothing of the truants.

The law requires that all children between 8 and 12 must attend during the entire period that public schools are in session, from Oct. 1 to June 1; that all between 12 and 14 must attend at least eighty consecutive school days during the same period, unless regularly and lawfully engaged in some useful employment of service, and that all between 14 and 16 must attend when not so employed, parents and guardians failing to comply with the law being subject to a penalty of $5 for the first offense and fine and imprisonment for each subsequent offense. Under such stringent provisions it is obvious that the full purpose of the law will not be filled without more or less troublesome delay, but the fact that the State superintendent of education is authorized to withhold one-half the State school money from any city that fails to enforce the law to his satisfaction will help things into shape in time. Any failure on the part of the city of New York will lose for its schools the handsome sum of one-half of $696,000, and this amount the city superintendent proposes to have applied toward increased accommodations for truants and the establishment of a farm school for youths of the incorrigible class.

Windmills and Meteorology.

Beside looking into the nature and meaning of the cirrus and the cirro cumulus, the miller tried to calculate the force of the wind in distant storms; he observed the direction and velocity of the lower clouds; he estimated at sight the volume and density of the storm clouds; and if the wind fell off before the rain came he recollected the old saying, "A calm comes before a storm."

He especially displays extraordinary vigilance in times of heavy showers. He observes, among other things, if the mills furthest away in the direction of the rain have kept their sails unfolded; if they have, it is a good sign. He scrutinizes the sky at every moment, from the zenith to the horizon; he measures the curvature of the forward part of the precipitation or of the storm. The lines of rain or hail that escape from it show him by their length and their approach to the perpendicular how intense the precipitations are. If the lines run obliquely, he is shown the direction of the dominant wind in the squall—in short, no sign indicating the force and direction of the wind passes unperceived by him. He knows likewise that these showers are often accompanied by tempestuous, plunging gusts which seem to come out of the clouds; and frequently, before the most advanced flecks of the storm cloud have reached the zenith, the sails of the mill are rolled up around the arms so as to give the squall free passage.

A Legless Skater.

Charles Murphy, a legless man, was the central figure of attraction in the crowd of skaters on the Schuylkill canal, Reading, Pa. He glided backward and forward over the smooth surface, sitting on the skates and using his hands for propulsion. He entered a number of races and always came out first. Suddenly the ice broke and Murphy went down, and three men who were close to him were also carried into the water. A nnmber of persons jumped into the large opening to the rescue. It proved a difficult task to keep Murphy above the water, he being unable to swim. After he had gone down the third time he was landed in an entirely exhausted condition. He was carried to a nearby house, where he was resuscitated after half an hour's work. Murphy, at the age of 10 years, had both legs crushed by being run over on the railroad. The limbs were amputated at the hips. He is now a voter and one of the characters of the city.

FROCKS FOR BABY GIRLS.

The Daintiest Summer Materials Are Made for Their Benefit.

When the summer baby girl of '95 appears in her new frocks she will be the daintiest, quaintest little creature in the land. Prettily flowered dimities, batistes as fine as silk, nainsook of weblike texture and a host of dainty fabrics are now being made up in a manner most tempting to the mothers of baby girls.

Skirts are flaring and sleeves are as big as of old. Many of the latter are made with the quaint "1830" slope much in evidence. The guimpe is still popular and embroideries are all the vogue as a trimming. Pique gowns with coats and hats to match will also be in favor. Dainty little nainsook dresses are charmingly made up with tiny ruffles of deep yellow Valenciennes lace and the big puff of the sleeve is quite shrouded in wee lace ruffles.

Delicately colored chambray frocks are stylishly trimmed with insertion. The new eyelet embroideries will also be much used on children's gowns. Ribbons will be in favor as a trimming, and sashes are to be the rage.

Gardens in the Air.

Ancient Babylon may perhaps be called the most wonderful city of the world. No less remarkable were the hanging gardens referred to in the Old Testament and described by some of the early profane writers. The city itself was fifty miles in circumference, its walls being 350 feet high and 87 feet thick. The city was built in the center of a vast plain. The wife of the king came from a mountainous region and did not like this barrenness. Hence the famous hanging gardens. They were suspended over 400 feet in the air and planted with trees, fruits and flowers. No less than 200,000 slaves were employed in their construction. All this to please his wife. She must have been pleased.

New Foreign Postage Rates.

The new rates for foreign postage and registry have just gone into effect. The rate of letters to all parts of the world, excepting Canada and Mexico, will be 5 cents per half ounce. The rate to Canada and Mexico will remain the same as the domestic rates. Postal cards to all parts of the world will be 2 cents. The fee for registering a letter will be 8 cents, instead of 10 cents. Printed matter will be charged 1 cent per pound.

Blind and Seeing in One Day.

Frank Mason, a Delaware, Lackawana and Western railroad engineer, was suddenly stricken blind the other night while standing by his engine in Jersey City. His sudden affliction was found to have been caused by a tumor which had formed behind his right ear. Next day an operation was performed, and when the bandages were removed the next day it was found his sight had been restored almost as quickly as it had gone.

Cutting a Hailstorm in India.

During a severe hailstorm in the Himalayas our native gardener brought out a hatchet and placed it, edge upward, in the garden, to "cut the storm," as he said. Catlin, in his "North American Indians," describes a ceremony of the Mandan Indians, in which hatchets and edged tools are sacrificed to "the spirit of the waters" to avert a recurrence of the great deluge, of which the tribe has the tradition.

Howard's Wish.

"I wish," said greedy Howard, with a wide and beaming smile,
"That I could be the Mississippi river for a while;
For my mouth would then be three miles wide—my joy would be complete—
Just imagine for a moment what a dinner I could eat!"

AN ALPENA MIRACLE.

MRS. JAS. M. TODD, OF LONG RAPIDS, DISCARDS HER CRUTCHES.

In an Interview with a Reporter She Reviews Her Experience and Tells the Real Cause of the Miracle.

(From the Argus, Alpena, Mich.)

We have long known Mrs. Jas. M. Todd, of Long Rapids, Alpena Co., Mich. She has been a sad cripple. Many of her friends know the story of her recovery; for the benefit of those who do not we publish it to-day.

Eight years ago she was taken with nervous prostration, and in a few months with muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. It affected her heart, then her head. Her feet became so swollen she could wear nothing on them; her hands were drawn all out of shape. Her eyes were swollen shut more than half the time, her knee joints terribly swollen and for eighteen months she had to be held up to be dressed. One limb became entirely helpless, and the skin was so dry and cracked that it would bleed. During these eight years she had been treated by a score of physicians, and has also spent much time at Ann Arbor under best medical advice. All said her trouble was brought on by hard work and that medicine would not cure, and that rest was the only thing which would ease her. After going to live with her daughter she became entirely helpless and could not even raise her arms to cover herself at night. The interesting part of the story follows in her own words:

"I was urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and at last did so. In three days after I commenced taking Pink Pills I could sit up and dress myself, and after using them six weeks I went home and commenced working. I continued taking the pills, until now I begin to forget my crutches, and can go up and do a steps without aid. I am truly a living wonder, walking out of doors without assistance.

"Now, if I can say anything to induce those who have suffered as I have, to try Pink Pills, I shall gladly do so. If other like sufferers will try Pink Pills according to directions, they will have reason to thank God for creating men who are able to conquer that terrible disease, rheumatism. I have in my own neighborhood recommended Pink Pills for the after effects of la grippe, and weak women with impure blood, and with good results."

Mrs. Todd is very strong in her faith in the curative powers of Pink Pills, and says they have brought a poor, helpless cripple back to do her own milking, churning, washing, sewing, knitting and in fact about all of her household duties, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

A Lord's Wine Bill.

Lord Clancarty, the husband of Belle Bilton of Drury Lane celebrity, is once more before the public, this time as the defendant in a suit brought by a wine merchant against the peer for an unpaid wine bill. The case was decided against the earl, and he has been condemned to pay the full amount, together with heavy costs, running, together with the judgment, to some $4,000. Lord Clancarty endeavored by every means in his power to avoid paying this debt, and even went to the length of trying to saddle the responsibility of the account upon his former friend, Brown Cave, who was his partner in the ill-fated Junior Travelers' Club, which they founded. There is no earthly reason why Lord Clancarty should not now pay this judgment and all his other debts, since he at present is in affluent circumstances, owing to his mother having compromised the lawsuits which he brought against her by surrendering to him the larger portion of the estates and money which had been left to her, and not to him, at the death of the late earl.

A Survivor of the Grand Armee.

It is seriously stated in the Russian papers that a survivor of Napoleon's grand army which went to Russia on the disastrous campaign of 1812 has died at Saratoff, on the Volga, at the age of 126 years. The man's name was Nicholas Savin. He was captured by Cossacks during the retreat across the Beresina. It is said that he was born in Paris on the 17th of April, 1768, that his father was in the regiment called the Gardes Francaises in the reign of Louis XV., and that he was educated at the Jesuit college at Tours. He used to speak of the reign of terror and the execution of Louis XVI., which he well remembered. After his release from captivity Savin settled down in Saratoff, where he is said to have been greatly respected. In 1887 the late czar presented him with 1,000 rubles on his birthday.—London Daily News.

Our Immigrants.

Russia and Italy are the two European countries from which have come the majority of immigrants who have landed in this country during the first half of last year.

Lack of desire is one of the greatest riches.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S

Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "A Call to Outsiders."

TEXT: "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."—John x., 16.

There is no monopoly in religion. The grace of God is not a little property that we may fence off and have all to ourselves. It is not a king's park at which we may look through the barred gateway, wishing that we might go in and see the deer and the statuary and pluck the flowers and fruits in the royal conservatory. No. It is the Father's orchard, and everywhere there are bars that we may let down and gates that we may swing open.

In my boyhood next to the country schoolhouse there was an orchard of apples, owned by a very lame man, who, although there were apples in the place perpetually decaying and by scores and scores of bushels, never would allow any of us to touch the fruit. One day, in the sinfulness of a nature inherited from our first parents, who were ruined by the same temptation, some of us invaded that orchard, but soon retreated, for the man came after us at a speed reckless of making his lameness worse and cried out, "Boys, drop those apples, or I'll set the dog on you."

Well, my friends, there are Christian men who have the church under severe guard. There is fruit in this orchard for the whole world, but they have a rough and unsympathetic way of accosting outsiders, as though they had no business here, though the Lord wants them all to come and take the largest and ripest fruit on the premises. Have you an idea, because you were baptized at thirteen months of age, and because you have all your life been under hallowed influences, that therefore you have a right to one whole side of the Lord's table, spreading yourself out and taking up the entire room? I tell you no. You will have to haul in your elbows, for I shall place on either side of you those whom you never expected would sit there, for, as Christ said to His favored people long ago, so He says to you and to me, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

MacDonald, the Scotchman, has four or five dozen head of sheep. Some of them are browsing on the heather; some of them are lying down under the trees; some of them are in his yard—they are scattered around in eight or ten different places. Cameron, his neighbor, comes over and says: "I see you have thirty sheep. I have just counted them." "No," says MacDonald, "I have a great many more sheep than that. Some are here and some are elsewhere. They are scattered all around about. I have 4000 or 5000 in my flocks. Other sheep I have which are not in this fold."

So Christ says to us. Here is a knot of Christians, and there is a knot of Christians, but they make up a small part of the flock. Here is the Episcopal fold, the Methodist fold, the Lutheran fold, the Congregational fold, the Presbyterian fold, the Baptist and the Pedo-Baptist fold, the only difference between these last two being the mode of sheep washing, and so they are scattered all over, and we come with our statistics and say there are so many thousands of the Lord's sheep, but Christ responds: "No, no. You have not seen more than one out of 1000 of My flock. They are scattered all over the earth. 'Other sheep I have which are not of this fold.'"

Christ in my text was prophesying the conversion of the gentiles with as much confidence as though they were already converted, and He is now, in the words of my text, prophesying the coming of a great multitude of outsiders that you never supposed would come in, saying to you and saying to me, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

In the first place, I remark that the Heavenly Shepherd will find many of His sheep among the nonchurchgoers. There are congregations where they are all Christians, and they seem to be completely finished, and they remind one of the skeleton leaves which by chemical preparation have had all the greenness and verdure taken off them and are left cold and white and delicate, nothing wanting but a glass case to put over them. The minister of Christ has nothing to do with such Christians but to come once a week and with ostrich feather dust off the accumulation of the last six days, leaving them bright and crystalline as before. But the other kind of a church is an armory, with perpetual sound of drum and fife, gathering recruits for the Lord of Hosts. We say to every applicant: "Do you want to be on God's side—the safe side and the happy side? If so, come in the armory and get equipped. Here is a bath in which to be cleansed. Here are sandals to put upon your feet. Here is a helmet for your brow. Here is a breastplate for your heart. Here is a sword for your right arm, and yonder is the battlefield. Quit yourselves like men."

There are some here who say, "I stopped going to church ten or twenty years ago." My brother, is it not strange that you should be the first man I should talk to to-day? I know all your case. I know it very well. You have not been accustomed to come into religious assemblage, but I have a surprising announcement to make to you—you are going to become one of the Lord's sheep. "Ah," you say, "it is impossible. You don't know how far I am from anything of that kind." I know all about it. I have wandered up and down the world, and I understand your case. I have a still more startling announcement to make in regard to you—you are not only going to become one of the Lord's sheep, but you will become one to-day. You will stay after this service to be talked with about your soul. People of God, pray for that man. That is the only use for you here. I shall not break off so much as a crumb for you, Christians, in this sermon, for I am going to give it all to the outsiders. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

When the Atlantic went to pieces on Mars' rock, and the people clambered upon the beach, why did not that heroic minister of the gospel of whom we have all read sit down and take care of those men on the beach, wrapping them in flannels, kindling fire for them, seeing that they got plenty of food? Ah, he knew that there were others who would do that. He says: "Yonder are men and women freezing in the rigging of that wreck. Boys, launch the boat." And now I see the oar blades bend under the strong pull, but before they reached the rigging a woman was frozen and dead. She was washed off, poor thing. But he says, "There is a man to save," and he cries out: "Hold on five minutes longer, and I will save you. Steady; steady. Give me you hand. Leap into the lifeboat. Thank God, he is saved!"

So there are those here to-day who are safe on the shore of God's mercy. I will not spend any time with them at all, but I see there are some who are freezing in the rigging of sin and surrounded by perilous storms. Pull away, my lads! Let us reach them. Alas, one is washed off and gone. There is one more to be saved. Let us push out for that one. Clutch the rope. Oh, dying man, clutch it as with a death grip. Steady, now, on the slippery places. Steady. There—saved, saved! Just as I thought. For Christ has declared that there are some still in the breakers who shall come ashore. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

Christ commands His ministers to be fishermen, and when I go fishing I do not want to go among other churches, but into the wide world, not sitting along Hohokus creek, where eight or ten other persons are sitting with hook and line, but, like the fishermen of Newfoundland, sailing off and dropping net away outside, forty or fifty miles from shore. Yes, there are nonchurchgoers here who will come in. Next Sabbath they will be here again or in some better church. They are this moment being swept into Christian associations. Their voice will be heard in public prayer. They will die in peace, their bed surrounded by Christian sympathies and to be carried out by devout men to be buried, and on their graves be chisled the words, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints." And on resurrection day you will get up with the dear children you have already buried and with your Christian parents who have already won the palm. And all the grand and glorious history begins this hour. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

I remark again, the Heavenly Shepherd is going to find a great many of His sheep among those who are positive rejectors of Christianity. I do not know how you came to reject Christianity. It may have been through hearing Theodore Parker preach, or through reading Renan's "Life of Jesus," or through the infidel talk of some young man in your store. It may have been through the trickery of some professed Christian man who disgusted you with religion. I do not ask you how you became so, but you frankly tell me that you do reject it. You do not believe that Christ is a divine being, although you admit that He was a very good man. You do not believe that the Bible was inspired of God, although you think there are some very fine things in it. You believe that the Scriptural description of Eden was only an allegory. There are fifty things that I believe that you do not believe. And yet you are an accommodating man. Everybody that knows you says that of you. If I should ask you to do a kindness for me, or if any one else should ask of you a kindness, you would do it. Now, I have a kindness to ask of you to-day. It is something that will cost you nothing and will give me great delight. I want you by experiment to try the power of Christ's religion. If I should come to you, and you were very sick, and doctors had given you up and said there was no chance for you, and I should take out a bottle and say: "Here is a medicine that will cure you. It has cured fifty people, and it will cure you," you would say, "I have no confidence in it." I would say, "Won't you take it to oblige me?" "Well," you would say, "if it's any accommodation to you, I'll take it." My friend, will you be just as accommodating in matters of religion? There are some of you who have found out that this world cannot satisfy your soul. You are like the man who told me one Sabbath after the service was over: "I have tried this world and found it an insufficient portion. Tell me of something better." You have come to that. You are sick for the need of divine medicament.

Now I come and tell you of a physician who will cure you, who has cured hundreds and hundreds who were as sick as you are. "Oh," you say, "I have no confidence in Him." But will you not try Him? Accommodate me in this matter; oblige me in this matter; just try Him. I am very certain He will cure you. You reply, "I have no especial confidence in Him, but if you ask me as a matter of accommodation introduce Him." So I introduce Him—Christ, the Physician who has cured more blind eyes and healed more ghastly wounds and bound up more broken hearts than all the doctors since the time of Æsculapius. That Divine Physician is here. Are you not ready to try him? Will you not, as a pure matter of experiment, try Him and state your case before Him this hour? Hold nothing back from Him. If you cannot pray, if you do not know how to pray any other way, say: "O Lord Jesus Chist, this is a strange thing for me to do. I know nothing about the formulas of religion. These Christian people have been talking so long about what Thou canst do for me I am ready to do whatever Thou commandest me to do. I am ready to take whatever Thou commandest me to take. If there be any power in religion, as these people say, let me have the advantage of it." Will you try that experiment now? I do not at this point of my discourse say that there is anything in religion, but I simply say try it, try it. Do not take my counsel or the counsel of any clergyman, if you despise clergymen. Perhaps we may be talking professionally; perhaps we may be prejudiced in the matter; perhaps we may be hypocritical in our utterances; perhaps our advice is not worth taking. Then take the counsel of some very respectable laymen, as John Milton, the poet; as William Wilberforce, the statesman; as Isaac Newton, the astronomer; as Robert Boyle, the philosopher; as Locke, the metaphysician. They never preached or pretended to preach, and yet putting down, one his telescope, and another his parliamentary scroll, and another his electrician's wire, they all declare the adaptedness of Christ's religion to the wants and troubles of the world. If you will not take the recommendation of ministers of the gospel, then take the recommendation of highly respectable laymen.

O men, skeptical and struck through with unrest, would you not like to have some of the peace which broods over our souls to-day? I know all about your doubts. I have been through them all. I have gone through all the curriculum. I have doubted whether there is a God, whether Christ is God, I have doubted whether the Bible was true, I have doubted the immortality of the soul, I have doubted my own existence. I have doubted everything, and yet out of that hot desert of doubt I have come into the broad, luxuriant, sunshiny land of gospel hope and peace and comfort, and so I have confidence in preaching to you and asking you to come in. However often you may have spoken against the Bible, or however much you may have caricatured religion, step ashore from that rocking and tumultuous sea. If you go home to-day adhering to your infidelities, you will not sleep one wink. You do not want your children to come up with your skepticism. You cannot afford to die in that midnight darkness, can you? If you do not believe in anything else, you believe in love—a father's love, a mother's love, a wife's love, a child's love. Then let me tell you that God loves you more than them all. Oh, you must come in. You will come in! The great heart of Christ aches to have you come in, and Jesus this very moment—whether you sit or stand—looks into your eyes and says, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

Again I remark that the Heavenly Shepherd is going to find a great many sheep among those who have been flung of evil habits. It makes me sad to see Christian people give up a prodigal as lost. There are those who talk as though the grace of God were a chain of forty or fifty links, and after they had run out there was nothing to touch the depth of a very bad case. If they were hunting and got off the track of the deer, they would look longer among the brakes and bushes for the lost game than they have been looking for that lost soul. People tell us that if a man have delirium tremens twice he cannot be reclaimed; that after a woman has sacrificed her integrity she cannot be restored. The Bible has distinctly intimated that the Lord Almighty is ready to pardon 490 times—that is seventy times seven. There are men before the throne of God who have wallowed in every kind of sin, but saved by the grace of Jesus and washed in His blood they stand there radiant now. There are those who plunged into the very lowest of all the hells in New York who have for the tenth time been lifted up, and finally, by the grace of God, they stand in heaven gloriously rescued by the grace promised to the chief of sinners. I want to tell you that God loves to take hold of a very bad case. When the church casts you off, and when the clubroom casts you off, and when society casts you off, and when business associates casts you off, and when father casts you off, and when mother casts you off, and when everybody casts you off, your first cry for help will bend the eternal God clear down into the ditch of your suffering and shame.

The Good Templars cannot save you, although they are a grand institution. The Sons of Temperance cannot save you, although they are mighty for good. Signing the temperance pledge cannot save you, although I believe in it. Nothing but the grace of the eternal God can save you, and that will if you will throw yourself on it. There is a man in this house who said to me: "Unless God helps me I cannot be delivered. I have tried everything, sir, but now I have got in the habit of prayer, and when I come to a drinking saloon I pray that God will take me safe past, and I pray until I am past. He does help me." For every man given to strong drink there are scores of traps set, and when he goes out on business to-morrow he will be in infinite peril, and no one but the everywhere present God can see that man through. Oh, they talk about the catacombs of Naples, and the catacombs of Rome, and the catacombs of Egypt—the burial places under the city where the dust of a great multitude lies—but I tell you New York has its catacombs, and Boston its catacombs, and Philadelphia its catacombs. They are the underground restaurants, full of dead men's bones and all uncleanliness. Young man, you know it. God help you. There is no need of going into the art gallery to see in the skillful sculpture that wonderful representation of a man and his sons wound around with serpents. There are families represented in this house that are wrapped in the martyrdom of fang and scale and venom—a living Laocoon of ghastliness and horror. What are you to do? I am not speaking into the air. I am talking to hundreds of men who must be saved by Christ's gospel or never saved at all. What are you going to do?

Do not put your trust in bromide of potassium, or in jamaica ginger, or anything that apothecaries can mix. Put your trust only in the eternal God, and He will see you through. Some of you do not have temptations every day. It is a periodic temptation that comes every six weeks, or every three months, when it seems as if the powers of darkness kindle around about your tongue the fires of the pit. It is well enough at such a time, as some of you do, to seek medical counsel, but your first and most importunate cry must be to God. If the fiends will drag you to the slaughter, make them do it on your knees. O God, now that the paroxysm of thirst is coming again upon that man, help him! Fling back into the pit of hell the fiend that assaults his soul this moment. Oh, my heart aches to see men go on in this fearful struggle without Christ.

There are in this house those whose hands so tremble from dissipation that they can hardly hold a book, and yet I have to tell you that they will yet preach the gospel, and on communion days carry around consecrated bread, acceptable to everybody, because of their holy life and their consecrated behavior. The Lord is going to save you. Your home has got to be rebuilt. Your physical health has got to be restored. Your worldly business has got to be reconstructed. The church of God is going to rejoice over your discipleship. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

While I have hope for all prodigals, there are some people in this house whom I give up. I mean those who have been churchgoers all their life, who have maintained outward morality, but who, notwithstanding twenty, thirty, forty years of Christian advantages, have never yielded their heart to Christ. They are gospel hardened. I could call their names now, and if they would rise up they would rise up in scores. Gospel hardened! A sermon has no more effect upon them than the shining moon on the city pavement. As Christ says, "The publicans and harlots will go into the kingdom of God before them." They have resisted all the importunity of divine mercy and have gone during these thirty years through most powerful earthquakes of religious feeling, and they are farther away from God than ever. After awhile they will lie down sick, and some day it will be told that they are dead. No hope!

But I turn to outsiders with a hope that thrills through my body and soul. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold." You are not gospel hardened. You have not heard or read many sermons during the last few years. As you came in to-day everything was novel, and all the services are suggestive of your early day. How sweet the opening hymn sounded in your ears, and how blessed is this hour! Everything suggestive of heaven. You do not weep, but the shower is not far off. You sigh, and you have noticed that there is always a sigh in the wind before the rain falls. There are those here who would give anything if they could find relief in tears. They say: "Oh, my wasted life! Oh, the bitter past! Oh, the graves over which I have stumbled! Whither shall I fly? Alas for the future! Everything is dark—so dark, so dark! God help me! God pity me!" Thank the Lord for that last utterance. You have begun to pray, and when a man begins to petition that sets all heaven flying this way, and God steps in and beats back the hounds of temptation to their kennels, and around about the poor wounded soul puts the cover of His pardoning mercy. Hark, I hear something—something fall! What was that? It is the bars of the fence around the sheepfold. The shepherd lets them down, and the hunted sheep of the mountain bound in, some of them their fleece torn with the brambles, some of them their feet lame with the dogs, but bounding in. Thank God! "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

A Remarkable Tribute.

The recent meeting of the North Dakota Legislature in joint memorial session to express the common sorrow that prevails throughout North Dakota over the death of Mrs. Hansbrough, the wife of the senior Senator from that State, is perhaps the first instance of the kind on record. There is not in mind a similar occurrence as transpiring in any other commonwealth of the Union, and it will ever stand as a credit to the new north State that its Legislature is the first to meet in joint memorial session to pay tribute to the memory of a woman. The proceedings of this remarkable assemblage were of a most interesting nature, the speeches by prominent Senators and members of the Legislature being unusually eloquent and touching. Upon the announcement of the death of Mrs. Hansbrough both houses of the Legislature, then in session at Bismarck, immediately adjourned, committees of the two branches were appointed to draft resolutions, and a week later the two houses met in joint session.

Lieutenant-Governor Worst presided, and made a feeling address, speaking of the suffering uncomplainingly endured by Mrs. Hansbrough for over four years. The joint committee on resolutions presented its report, extending the sympathy of the Legislature of the State to the Senator in the time of his bereavement. Remarks were made, in seconding the resolution, by Representatives Prosser, of Ramsay County, and Edwards, of Cass, and Senators Day, of Ramsay; Gregory, of Ward; Stevens, of Dickey, and Burke, of Rolette, after which the resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, and this remarkable legislative session adjourned.

A Matter of Taste.

Two little oranges in Chicago, the other day, brought twelve physicians and several fruit dealers into consultation. After an hour of serious conversation on the scientific points involved it was found necessary to perform an operation. This consisted in dissecting the two oranges. The recent freezing of one-half of the Florida orange crop, meaning a loss to growers of over $2,500,000, was what brought about the consultation. No one of the twelve physicians could tell the chilled orange from the good one. There apparently was no difference, and the dealers were consequently happy. This did not end their troubles, however, as the consumers declined to be convinced, and, to emphasize the fact, continued to a man to buy California oranges. Chicago people do not appreciate the favor of having their fruit iced, no matter how nice it tastes.

Death of the Original Train Robber.

John Reno is dead at Columbus, Ind. He was a member of the first train robbing gang in the United States. He planned the idea for several years and made a success of it in the end, but his brothers were hanged in 1869. In 1866 an express train, then known as "the south-bound J. M. and I" fast train, was stopped at Rockfort station. The robbers entered at a side door and soon overpowered the expressman, securing packages of money amounting to $90,000. Fully this amount was dropped from the car window and left lying on the track, the thieves being unable to carry away the spoils.

Menacing Onlookers in China.

In Chinese waters at present Great Britain has twenty-eight war ships, representing a total water displacement of 71,943 tons and an ordnance armament of 212 guns. Russia has twenty-two ships of 71,590 tons displacement, carrying 346 guns, and France thirteen vessels, representing 29,548 tons displacement and armed with 155 guns. Although numerically smaller, it will be noted that the Russian fleet is stronger than the British by 134 guns.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

Did but Part of Her Duty.

The umbrella of a Catholic penitent was stolen while she was at confession. She went with the story to Cardinal Wiseman, hoping probably to obtain compensation. The only consolation she got from the the Cardinal was this: "My, child, I am sorry for you; but the Scriptures tell us to watch as well as pray."

Great Season.

Two professional trappers reported in Prescott, Ariz., lately, that they last year scored a record of forty mountain lions. They brought in with them this trip about 100 tanned lynx skins, besides several wildcat skins, beaver skins, wolf skins, etc., which they have sold for rugs. They use Swedish bloodhounds in hunting.

THE ONWARD MARCH

of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you haven't waited beyond reason, there's complete recovery and cure.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, **fully 98 per cent.** are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

TOBACCO SEEDS SUITABLE to all farms; 25 years in business; largest tobacco seed farm in the world. Reputation of our seeds second to none. Catalogue mailed free. Larger number of improved varieties than can be found on any other list and at lower prices. R. L. RAGLAND SEED CO., Hyco, Halifax Co., Va.

BNU8

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The Hair.

The root bulb of every hair has five or six small white filaments, which are to the bulb what the roots of an onion are to that vegetable, the means of collecting and bringing it to the proper nourishment.

Brains.

The brain of the adult male will average about 50 ounces in weight; that of the adult female about 45 ounces. The maximum weight of the healthy brain is about 64 ounces; the minimum about 31

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of **PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES** On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS from the great **Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.**

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

SHE WAS BLIND.

A blindness comes to me now and then. I have it now. It is queer, I can see your eyes but not your nose. I can't read because some of the letters are blurred; dark spots cover them; it is mighty uncomfortable.

I know all about it; it's DYSPEPSIA. Take one of these; it will cure you in ten minutes.

What is it?

A • Ripans • Tabule.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the **W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes**

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

Consumption

was formerly pronounced incurable. Now it is not. In all of the early stages of the disease

Scott's Emulsion

TRADE MARK.

will effect a cure quicker than any other known specific. Scott's Emulsion promotes the making of healthy lung-tissue, relieves inflammation, overcomes the excessive waste of the disease and gives vital strength.

For Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, Anæmia, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Buy only the genuine with our trade-mark on *salmon-colored wrapper*.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and $1.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. FEB. 21.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

It Pays to Buy in Bellefonte. . . .

We Open This Week

New Spring importations of Kaika, Taffeta, and Gaufre Silks, in exclusive patterns, suitable for Waists and Dresses.

It Pays to Buy at The Racket. . . .

We Open This Week

A line of Black Dress Goods, that for beauty, quality and price stand unequaled. If U need a good black dress, it will both please and pay U to Kom and C.

It Pays to Buy in Bellefonte. . . .

We Open This Week

A large assortment of fine Dress Linings, and we have the opinion of three of our best Dressmakers that no such "dress fixins" were ever offered to the trade in Bellefonte.

...It Pays To Buy At The Racket...

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

——John Dauberman went to Bellefonte Wednesday.

——John Corrigan, of State College, was in town on Tuesday.

——Mr. and Mrs. Alex. M'Coy, of Potters bank, attended the funeral of Mr. Vandyke, at Lock Haven.

——Daniel Wion and wife of near Bellefonte, are visiting friends here and favored us with a call.

——C. H. Murray was home over Sunday, returning to Bellefonte Tuesday morning after depositing his vote.

——Witmer and James Smith came up from Williamsport Saturday, being summoned home by the illness of their mother.

——Samuel S. Kreamer has gone down to Aaronsburg this week to attend the musical convention in progress there.

——Will Curry moves on the Van Tries farm, at Earlystown; present tenant Henry Kline, will make sale and quit farming.

——T. F. Royer, of Potter's bank, gave us a call and had his label read 95; he reports the snow-up being awful over there last week.

——D. J. Meyer was very much indisposed this week, so much that he could not get out to the polls Tuesday, and that meant a great deal.

——Miss Lydia Musser, one of State College charming young ladies, returned Tuesday evening, 12th, from an extended visit among friends in Philadelphia. Wishing to surprise her parents she had not written of her return, and no one being at the train to meet her she was compelled to walk from Lemont to State College through the drifted snow, the roads not yet being open for driving.

Case of Apoplexy.

Mrs. Stover, an aged widow, had a stroke of apoplexy, this, Thursday, morning, at the home of her son-in-law, H. A. Kaufman, near this place. Seemingly well she ate her breakfast, left the table and walked to the window and dropped over unconscious. She was formerly from Zion, her husband, Isaac Stover, having died some years ago.

New Furniture Store.

W. R. Camp & Co. will occupy the rooms in Beyer's Bazaar, on Logan avenue and Fourteenth street, and will open about the 25th of February with a complete stock of entire new furniture. They will also have an undertaking department connected with their business. Mr. Camp has had many years of experience as an undertaker and thoroughly understands the system of embalming.—Tyrone *Times.*

Snyder—Meek.

Mr. W. C. Snyder and Miss Hattie R. Meek, both of Altoona, were married on Wednesday evening, 13, at the home of the bride's father. Mr. Meek was formerly of Ferguson twp., this county and a well-known teacher of music.

Read 'Em.

Philip Durst advertises big sale in REPORTER.

Henry Kline advertises his sale in another column.

—A storm coat this weather is almost necessary if you wish to be comfortable. There is a big assortment at Lewins', Bellefonte, and a sale made by him is bound to be satisfactory.

THE KRUMRINE CASE.

He is not Guilty But Must Pay Half the Costs.

The following is an account of the case against E. C. Krumrine, of this place, who was tried last week on the charge of embezzlement: It seems that the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, of Philadelphia, gave to defendant the agency of their company for Milton and vicinity, and agreed to pay him the sum of one hundred dollars a month for four months. The defendant retained certain moneys coming into his hands as agent, and hence this prosecution. He testified that the money agreed to be advanced by the company was to be paid back by way of commissions, and that when premiums were collected and retained the company was always in default to him, or, in other words, owed him, a part or all of the hundred dollars which it was to advance monthly for the period of four months; that he used the premiums for the purpose of recouping himself for advances which the company agreed to make, but had not made. The court held that if such was the case the defendant could not be convicted. The jury concluded that defendant was partly to blame, and put half the costs on him and the other half on Frank J. Gottshall, the prosecutor.—Milton *Record.*

Died in Illinois.

The wife of Wm. Walters died Jan. 27, 1895, at M'Connell, Ill., suffering from consumption patiently for ten months. Mrs. Louisa Sophia Walters was born in Centre county, Pa., May 27, 1867, making her age 27 years and 8 months. Her maiden name was Louisa Sophia Jordan; she was united in marriage to Wm. Walters Feb. 19, '91, at Orangeville. She was converted in 1885 at the St. James U. B. church at the time when Rev. Wendell was having a protracted meeting, and lived a faithful Christian since.

Rev. Boggess preached the funeral sermon; text 20 chap., 2nd Kings, 1 v, "Thus sayeth the Lord, set thine house in order, for thou shalt die and not live." She leaves to mourn her loss, a husband, a mother, sister and 4 brothers.

A Severe Winter Upon Game.

This has proven a severe winter upon game of all kinds, especially among the feathered tribe. On Monday last Edward, son of Andrew Geise, a farmer near Pennsylvania Furnace, captured a wild turkey in the barnyard, which he undertook to provide for and resuscitate by a plentiful suply of corn, but it was too far faished to withstand his kind efforts and colapsed under the plentiful provender treatment. The fox, hawk and the owl are making indiscriminate slaughter of the weaker animals and birds in all this section, and this class of game will be gotten rid of without legislative enactment to prevent, which can only be prevented by a larger premium upon the heads, ears and tails of the pestiferous devourers of the innocents.

Installation.

The installation of Rev. J. M. Rearick as pastor of the Penns Valley charge will take place next Sunday morning, February 24th, at 10 o'clock. The services will be held in the St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran church of Centre Hall. Rev. J. A. Earnest, D. D., of Mifflinburg, will deliver the charge to the pastor and Rev. G. W. Lesher, of Boalsburg, will deliver the charge to the people. All are cordially invited to be present.

Died at Lock Haven.

Henry H. Vandyke, a member of the Lock Haven city council, died after a brief illness from appendicitis Thursday morning, aged 62 years. He was a tanner by trade, but when only twenty years of age became a contractor and helped to build the following roads: From Youngstown to Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Lewistown to Niagara Falls, N. Y.; a portion of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, a portion of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, a section of the Snow Shoe railroad, and the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek road.

For Councilmen.

The Act of May 23, 1873, is plain and distinct in regard to private measures:

"A member of council voting upon a measure in which he has a personal or private interest, without disclosing the fact, shall, in case his vote carries the measure, forfeit his office."

Persons on council often violate this law by being directly or indirectly interested in a job.

Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Garbrick, of Marion twp., on Wednesday evening of last week, celebrated their golden wedding, having rounded the fiftieth year of wedded life. Fifty guests were present, one to represent each year, and a very pleasant time was had.

High Prices.

IN Lancaster city the blizzard had cut off market supplies, and eggs sold for 90 cents a dozen and butter at $1 a pound. In Philadelphia hay went up to $16.

—We shall dispose of our immense stock of Winter Goods, regardless of their retail value to make room for our Spring stock, and for thirty days only will the bargains last.—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte.

OPEN TO SUGGESTIONS.

The Defects in the Ballot Law to be Corrected.

The defects in the ballot law are to be corrected. Senator Baker, the framer of the act, is collecting copies of the proposed changes and suggestions that have been offered; he has also received the changes recommended by the Ballot Reform association, but will press no definite measure until agreement has been reached with the members suggesting amendments. These proposed changes will likely be combined into one bill for which a special order will be asked in both bodies. As to the constitutionality of the act in regard to voting upon questions of municipal indebtedness the title will be amended so as to cover this seeming defect. The senator will also endeavor to amend the twenty-sixth section by requiring every voter who declares that he has a disability and requires assistance to make his statement under oath upon printed form as now required by residents and on age. He courts criticism of the act and he is open to any suggestions that can be made that would increase its efficiency.

Local Echoes of the Bliz.

At Ad. Krumrine's, near Tusseyville, the pigpen was completely covered by a drift and the folks had to pass over it to get from house to barn.

At Jas. A. Keller's, a short distance east of this place, a large apple tree standing near the barn was totally buried under a drift.

Sam Snyder, about a mile east of here, tells us the drifts were so high at their barn that you could walk from the top of the snow bank on to the roof of the barn.

We did not print the report found in other papers last week, that peddler Kochler had been frozen to death near State College, for the reason that it was not true.

A Heroic Deed.

On last Friday one of the teachers of Howard township performed a very heroic deed. When school was dismissed that evening the snow was very deep and the wind was blowing a gale, Mr. W. F. Leathers, the teacher, was afraid his little flock would perish in the snow, so he formed them in a chain, he taking the lead, and took his whole school to the home of Director W. T. Leathers in safety, where he was sheltered for the night. During the night the snow had obtained such a depth the teacher was obliged to take his school home by rail.—Bellefonte *Daily News.*

Governor's Birthday Reception.

Governor and Mrs. Hastings will give a notable reception on February 26. Invitations have been issued to the United States senators of Pennsylvania, the Congressmen and Congressmen-elect, the State Judiciary, Major General Snowden and satff, the Governor's staff, the brigandier generals and their respective staffs and the field officers of the National Guard. The date of the reception is the forty-sixth anniversary of the Governor's birth.

A Bust of Curtin.

Sculptor Henry Manager, of Wissahickon, has completed a life-sized plaster bust of the late Andrew G. Curtin. Mr. Manager visited Bellefonte after the death of the ex-Governor and procured a death mask. From this mask and the study of a number of photographs the bust was made. Those who have viewed the model pronounced it a true likeness of the great war governor.

Doggie is an Heir.

The late Madame Norwood, of Clearfield, who owned considerable property and a dog, directs by will that the executrix pay Mrs. Frank Moran $2 per week from interest accruing on an amount set aside for the purpose, for the support of the dog. Provision is made for the disposition of what remains of the dog's board money upon the death of that interesting heir.

Ten Cents a Mile.

Judge Mayer, of Clinton county, handed down opinions deciding that constables can only receive ten cents mileage direct, or one way only, when on official errands, and that one dollar only can be allowed police officers whether they committed one or more persons to jail on the same commitment.

76th Anniversary.

The widely known ex-landlord Daniel Garman of Bellefonte, celebrated the close of his 76th year, by a sumptuous dinner to the members of his family and friends, on Sunday, 3. He looks ten years younger than his age.

Irvin House Changes Proprietors.

Hon. S. Woods Caldwell again assumed the proprietorship of the Irvin House, at Lock Haven, Thursday, and will be glad to welcome all his former patrons as well as new ones at the old stand.

—You can't afford to miss the bargains offered by Wolf & Crawford in Dress goods, Overcoats, Shoes, Ladies' Coats, etc. Clear-up sale. Big values for the money.

TO FLORIDA.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

To the large number of people who feel the need of a midwinter as well as a midsummer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally conducted tours to Florida especially commend themselves; the excursion rates being most liberal and the style of travel first-class in every particular.

The next of the series of Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks' stay in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia on February 26, and others will leave on March 12 and 26. The rate, including transportation, meals en route and Pullman berth on special train, is $50.00 from New York, and $48.00 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents, or address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, to whom application for space should also be made.

Narrowly Escaped Suffocation.

When the dwelling of Mr. Harvey Rossman was destroyed by fire last Tuesday, the only occupant of the house at the time of the fire was a four year old son. Mr. and Mrs. Rossman were at the barn attending the stock, and the little fellow having been ill for some time, was ordered by his parents not to leave the house until they returned. When the flames broke out the little boy went into an adjoining room and crawled under a lounge, and when Mr. Rossman discovered the blaze he and his wife made efforts to reach their son. They called but could get no response from him. The room was filled with smoke, and they started on their hands and knees to make a circuit of the room. Mrs. Rossman found him under the lounge, unconscious from the heavy smoke, but was unable to carry him out, and had it not been for her husband they would both have suffocated, as Mrs. Rossman herself was overcome with the dense smoke when her husband reached her. The little fellow was resuscitated only by prompt measures.

AN AWFUL MISTAKE.

A Williamsport Woman Takes the Wrong Dose for a Cold.

Miss Lillian E. Jones, senior member of the millinery firm of L. E. Jones & Co., of Williamsport, was chatting gaily with a customer at four o'clock last Tuesday afternoon, when she remarked that she had a cold, and would take a dose of cough medicine. She walked to the rear of the store and in the dim light took down a bottle and poured out a draught. She swallowed the liquid, uttered a shriek, dropped to the floor unconscious, and expired in a few minutes. She had swallowed cyannide of potassium in mistake, a bottle of which stood on the shelf near the cough medicine. Miss Jones was a popular young lady and one of the foremost milliners of that city.

Separate District.

OUR county is to constitute a separate judicial district, as per a bill that has been agreed upon by the house judiciary committee. Judge Love will preside in this county until the end of his term, and this county will elect no associate judges hereafter. Ten years after this county will elect a president judge, when there are likely to be at least a half dozen candidates.

Huntingdon is detached from Centre and coupled with Mifflin, which will elect Lovell for judge, next fall. This was they key that unlocked the Republican dead lock between Love and Lovell, last fall—and secures both a judgeship.

Lots of Fun.

Yesterday a number of Mr. Grove's neighbors assisted him in hauling baled hay from his home near Farmers Mills to Centre Hall station. The road is still badly drifted, and on the way up the teamsters had seven upsets of loaded bales into the snow, but they finally got through. Hiram Durst, who was in the crowd says, "We had one —— of a time," and we doubted him not.

Sermon to Odd Fellows.

On Sunday evening, March 3rd, Rev. Illingworth will deliver a sermon on "Odd Fellowship," in the Methodist church at this place before the Centre Hall lodge, I. O. O. F. The lodge will attend the services in a body, along with representatives from adjoining towns.

Accepted a Call.

Rev. I. P. Neff has accepted the call from the Lutheran congregation of Milroy, and will move there before long. He is a native of Centre Hall, and years ago practiced medicine at Aaronsburg, which he quit and took to preaching the Gospel.

—The merchant tailoring establishment at Lewins, Bellefonte, has a long-standing reputation of furnishing the best fitting clothes in this part of the state. When you see a well-dressed young man you can put it down that he gets his clothing at this store.

—We are selling overcoats fit for a king at prices that cause our competitors excruciating pain. Get one while they last.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

A Former Centre Countian Writes About Matters out There.

Harrison, Ill., Feb. 14, 1895.

Mr. F. Kurtz, and to the many readers of your valuable paper:—

We have had a very cold spell right along for about three weeks, mercury as low as 10 to 30 degrees sometimes; but the snow is melting a little now, temperature considerably changed, so I come to think we had the worst for this winter; we have about a foot of snow now.

We had a very nice fall, had no snow of any account until about four weeks ago. Our crops were good in this section of the country where land was not laying too high; here and there were also poor crops as is always the case; oats and corn yielded from 30 to 80 bushels an acre, so you can see the drouth did not hurt us very badly in this part of north western Illinois. This north western part is a great corn country and hard to beat. Wheat was very good; threshed from 30 to 35 bu. to the acre; rye yielded well. Wheat is not raised much here.

Land sells from $50 to $80 per acre, according to improvements and location. The dairy business is a great thing in this country, a good many creameries all over this north western part, and their daily average is about 25,000 pounds milk per day. There are farmers here that run from 50 to 100 cows, but the general run is from 10, 15 to 40 cows. I saw a man unload 2397 pounds of milk one morning; it was quite a load of milk for two milkings; milk is worth about a dollar for two milkings. Hogs are quite an item too; some farmers are raising quite a good many; some of the hog raisers have them to weigh from 275 to 350 at seven to ten months old, some having a hundred and more. This is the best in the stock line, better than raising horses. Good many cattle are raised in these parts of the country—so you see we have a little of every thing.

Grass is a great producing crop; lots of hay can be made, tame or wild, and commands a good price too. Farms are rented out on halves and some for money rent. I prefer money renting as a man is his own boss, he can do as he thinks best to his own interest; he can raise all the stock he wishes and nobody interferes in it. The usual rent is about $3,50 per acre; some rent for $4—but only a few; there are not as many renters as in the east, and a renter can do much better here than in the east.

GEO. W. REBER.

Ill and On the Sick List.

Queen Victoria has an attack of rheumatism and the old lady must be carried on a chair.

Dave Meyer has a slap of the grip.

Michael Derstine is not in a frame of health to leave the house.

Mrs. Isaac Smith, our next neighbor, has not improved any in the past few days.

Mrs. John Dauberman is some better since our last issue.

Mrs. Benjamin Arney was taken ill quite suddenly a few days ago.

Mrs. D. K. Geiss who has been ailing all winter is somewhat improved.

Measles are still lingering about Pleasant Gap.

James Durst is ill and confined to his bed.

Competent Men Wanted.

IT IS to be hoped that in filling the jury wheel due attention will be paid to selecting men of intelligence; how common it is to see men drawn as jurors who are ignorant as mules and have no better judgment than the animal. We have known names to be drawn that were not only ignorant but had served in the penitentiary besides. This is not the kind of material that the law intends "shall judge of the law and the facts" in cases at court.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted during the past week:

W. F. Harrison and Miss Catharine Ross, of Pleasant Gap.

John A. Kelley and Gertie M. Reeser, of Snow Shoe.

Henry. W. Burd and Florence J. Woodling, of Rebersburg.

A New Trial Refused.

A special to the Patriot from New Bloomfield says: Judge Bell has refused to grant a new trial to W. A. Sponsler and B. F. Junkin, the Perry county bank wreckers who were convicted of embezzlement. The judge will be there Wednesday morning to pass sentence.

Church Sociable.

The ladies of the United Evangelical church of this place, will hold a festival in the basement of the church next Saturday evening, 23rd. Ice cream, cake, coffee, sandwiches, etc., will be served. Everyone is invited to attend.

Church Services.

Religious services will be held by Rev. S. H. Eisenberg next Sabbath at the Union church, Farmers Mills at 10 a. m. Spring Mills at 2.30 p. m.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the finest selection of Winter Suits in this part of the state. They go at prices that are a sacrifice. All styles and grades and at such figures that defy competition, and that is the why of his immense trade in clothing.

A GIRL MAKES $212.16 IN A MONTH.

I read in your valuable paper how one of your subscribers made money in the plating business, but I can beat that and I am only a girl. I sent and got the new Gray Plater and cleared $212.16 in one month. Can any of your readers beat this? You can get spoons, forks and jewelry to plate at every house. Some big articles I sent and had plated at the factory. There is plenty of work to do both in the city and country, and why should any person be poor and out of employment when such an opportunity is at hand. Anyone can get my plater by writing to Gray & Co. Plating Works, Columbus, Ohio. They do all kinds of plating and will teach the art. My plater has a lathe, wheels, tools and materials for polishing—a nice little work shop. I hope my experience will help others.

Locals with Much in Little.

By the collision at Coburn one evening last week, two passenger trains had their engines badly damaged and knocked off the track. The mistake was caused by a new engineer being on the up train. Nobody hurt.

We have many snowdrifts in this county that will linger long in the lap of spring.

Extra copies of the "Reporter" always on hand at 3 cents per copy.

Geo. W. Reber, formerly of Meils tp. has an interesting letter from Illinois in this issue.

In some of the election districts on Tuesday the contest was warm for the local offices.

Choice Eggs for Sale.

Buff Leghorns, choice stock, eggs 50 cents per setting of 13; Buff Plymouth Rock, excellent layers, eggs $1.25 per setting of 13.

MRS. M. B. RICHARDS,
feb21-3m Centre Hall, Pa.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

—Why not go to Lyon & Co. and get yourself well supplied with good, warm clothing? The reductions made are wonderful. Look up the large reductions in another column, on page five.

SALE REGISTER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.—Charles W. Slack, about one mile west of Potters Mills; horses, cattle, Sheep, hogs, farm implements. etc., at one o'clock. Wm. Gobeen auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.—Jacob Smith, at Colyer, horses, cows, other farm stock, and farm implements.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.—John Foreman, one mile east of Centre Hall, horses, cattle, hogs, farm implements, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.—John H. Snyder, about two miles east of Centre Hall; horses cattle, farm implements, etc. Wm. Gobeen auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.—Philip Durst, about two miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farm implements, etc.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.—Henry Kline, about 1 mile west of Old Fort, cattle, horses, shoats, farm implements, etc. Sale at 1 o clock, Wm. Gobeen auc't.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	50
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	39
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	22
Lard	8
Shoulders	12
Ham	16
Tallow	4
Potatoes	45
Sides	8

NO BAITS OR :-: MOTH EATEN GOODS.

HOLIDAY TRADE LARGEST IN OUR EXPERIENCE.

The why of the above is better goods for the same money than anywhere else.

Crash, per yard	3½c
Butter Milk Soap	7c
Stamped Table Covers	17c
Pillow Shams	15c
Hap Cotton	6c
Big Slate	4c
Large Lamp complete	20c
All-Wool Red Cashmere	25c
Fine Ginghams	4½c
Curtain Pole complete	20c
Men's Seamless Hose	5c
Regular 5c Crash now	4c
Appleton "A" Muslin	6c
Genuine Hair Cloth	35c

Beat those prices if you can and watch for brands. If in Butter Milk see that you get the genuine as we offer If in a needle see that you get a SMITH RED PAPER In a spool of cotton don't take an inferior quality, Coats and Clark, the two standards. Merchants shove others on you for the sake of excess profit.

GARMANS.